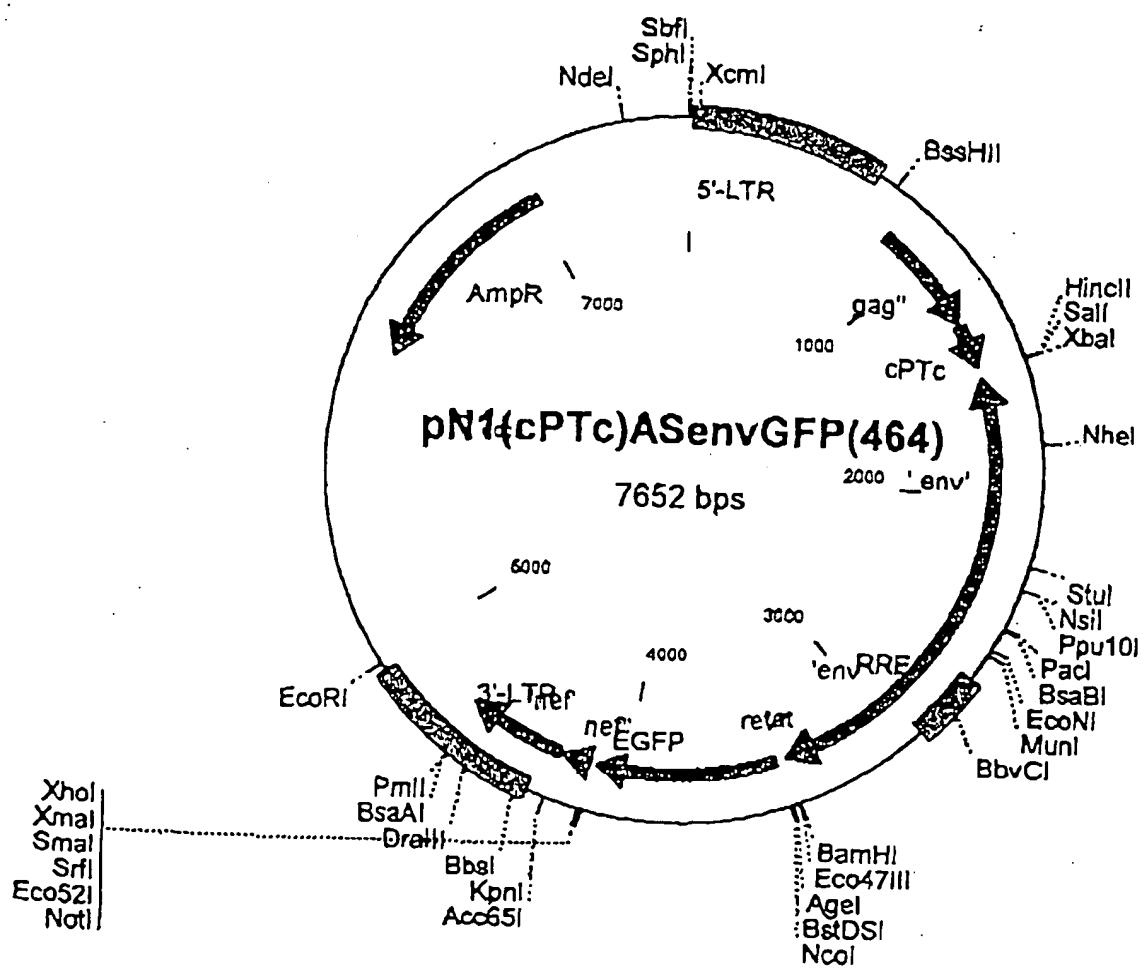


Fig 1B



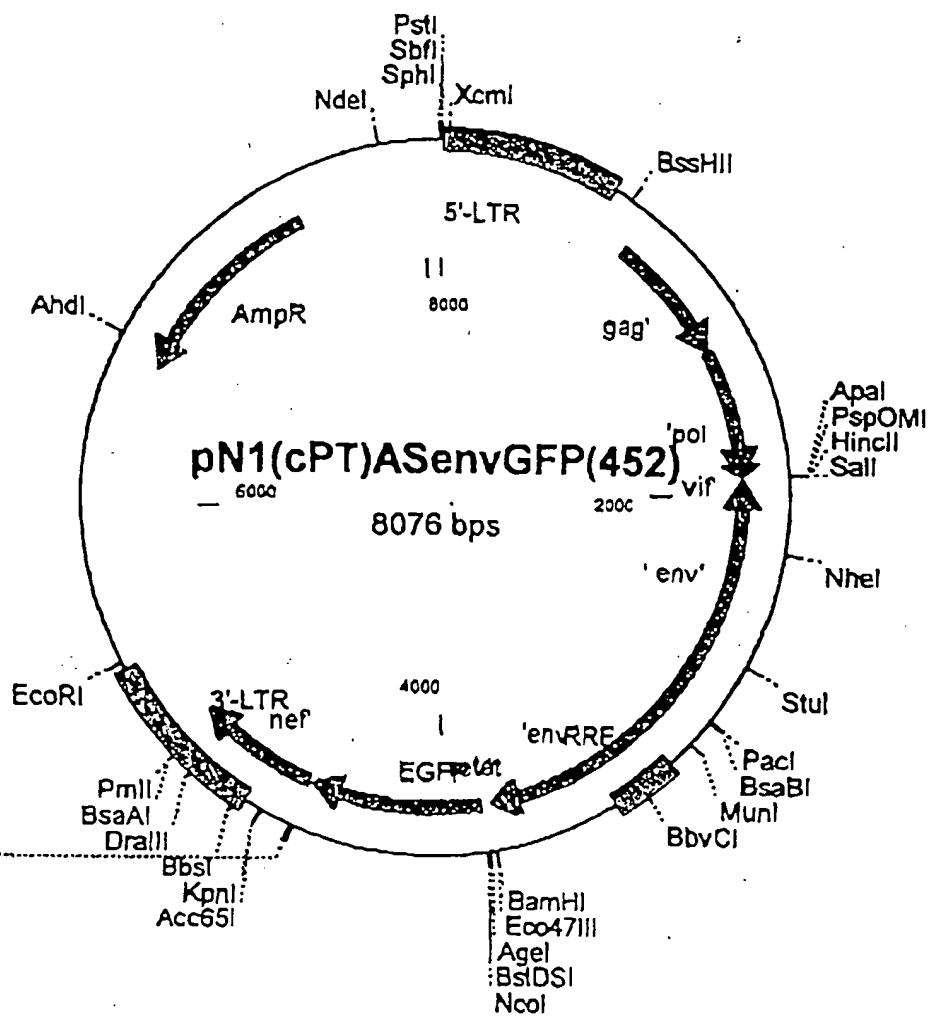


Fig 1C

Fig. 1D

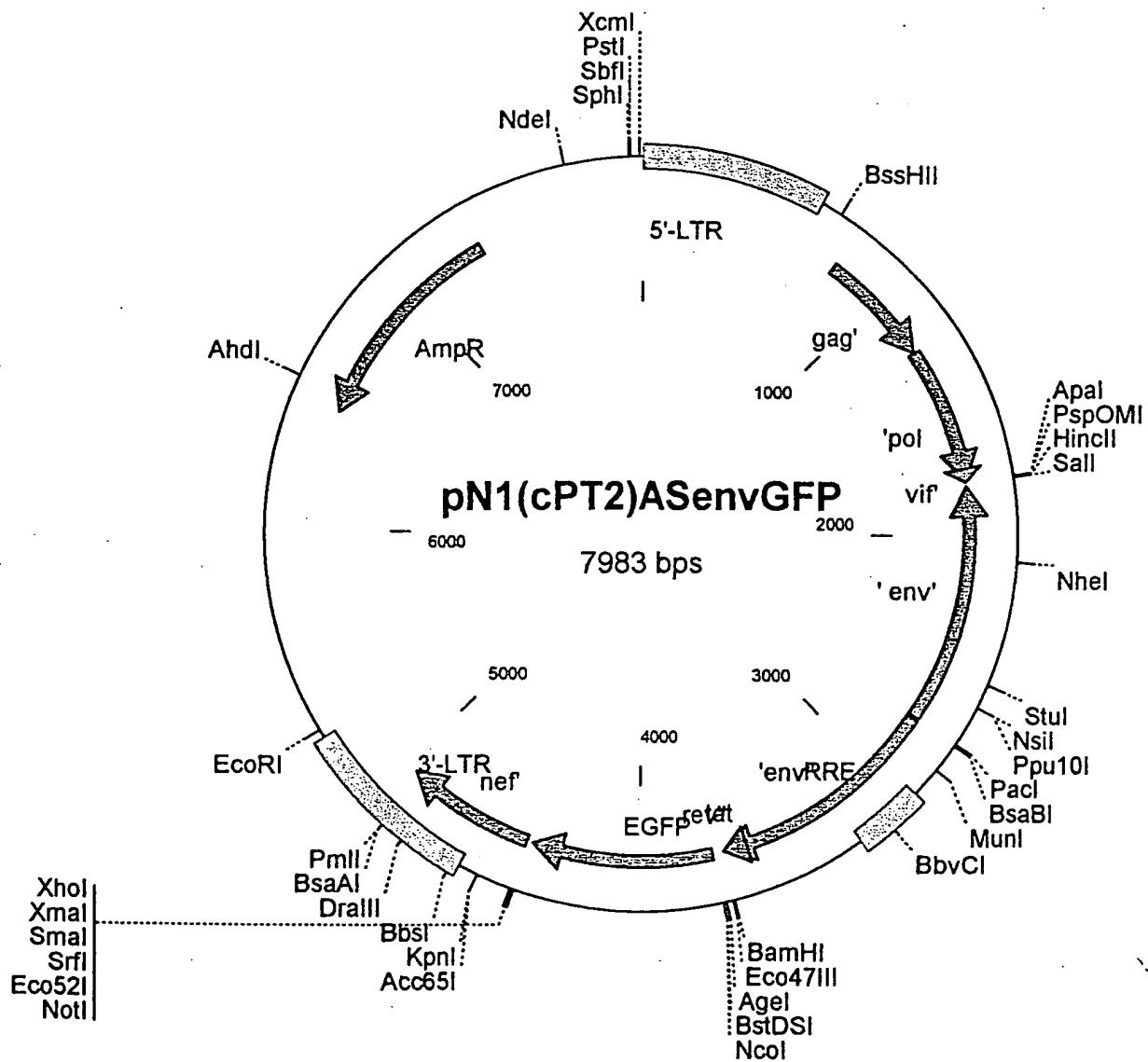


Fig 1E

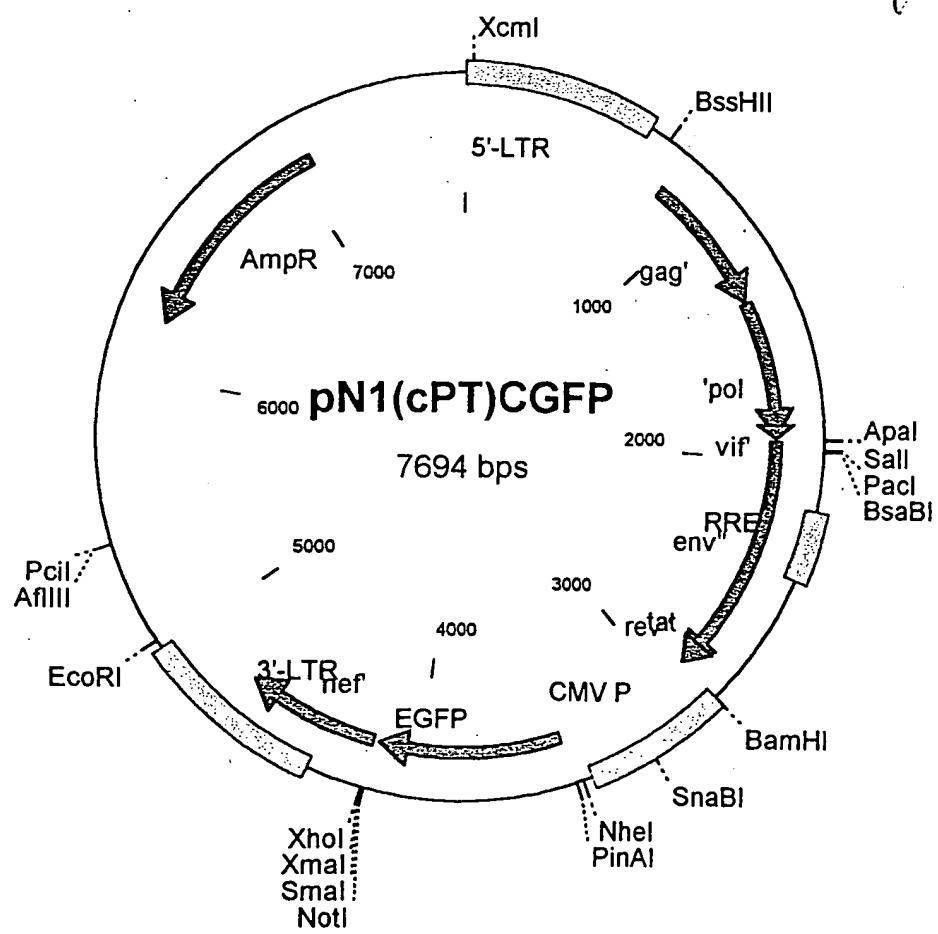


Fig 1F

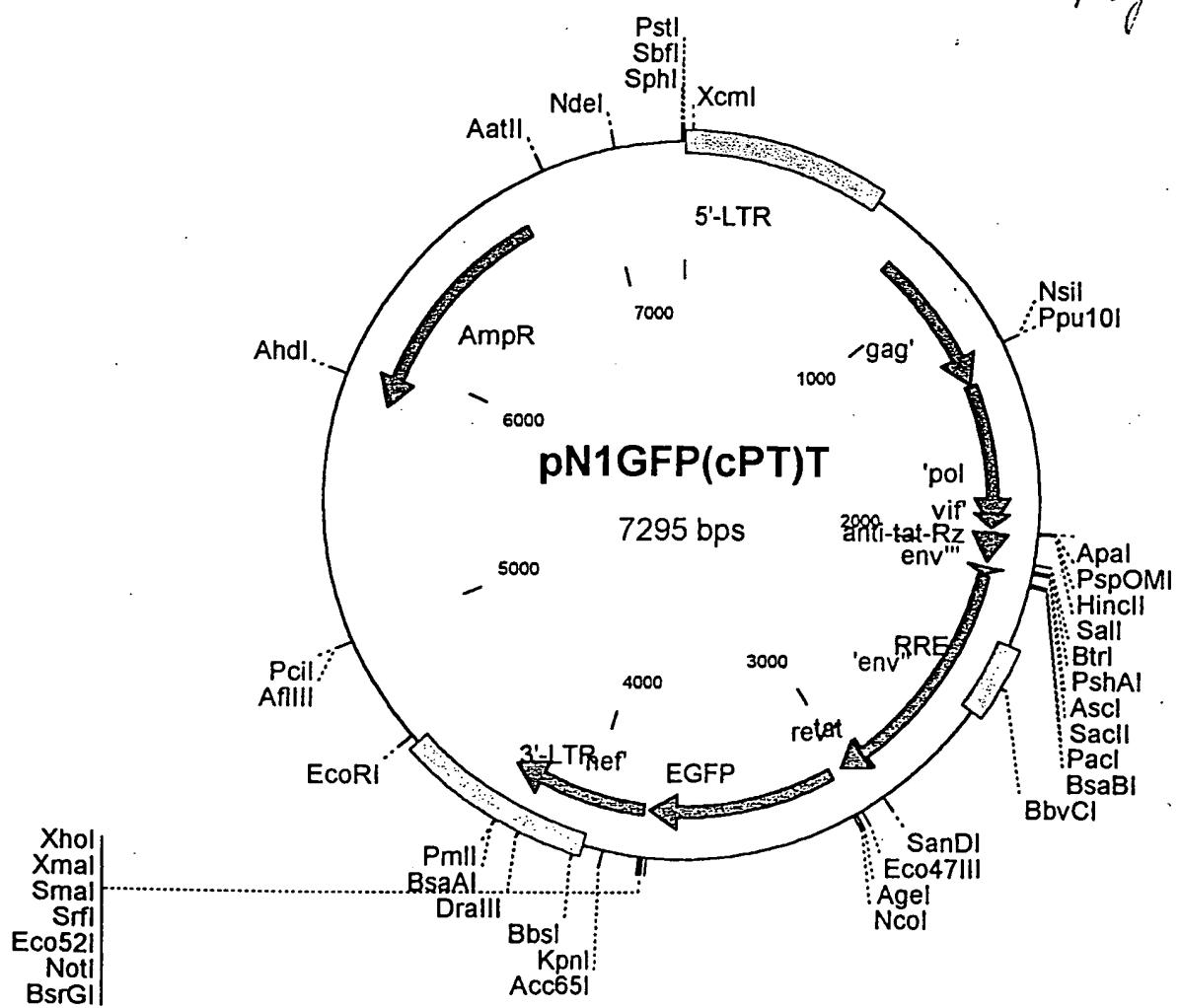


Fig 16

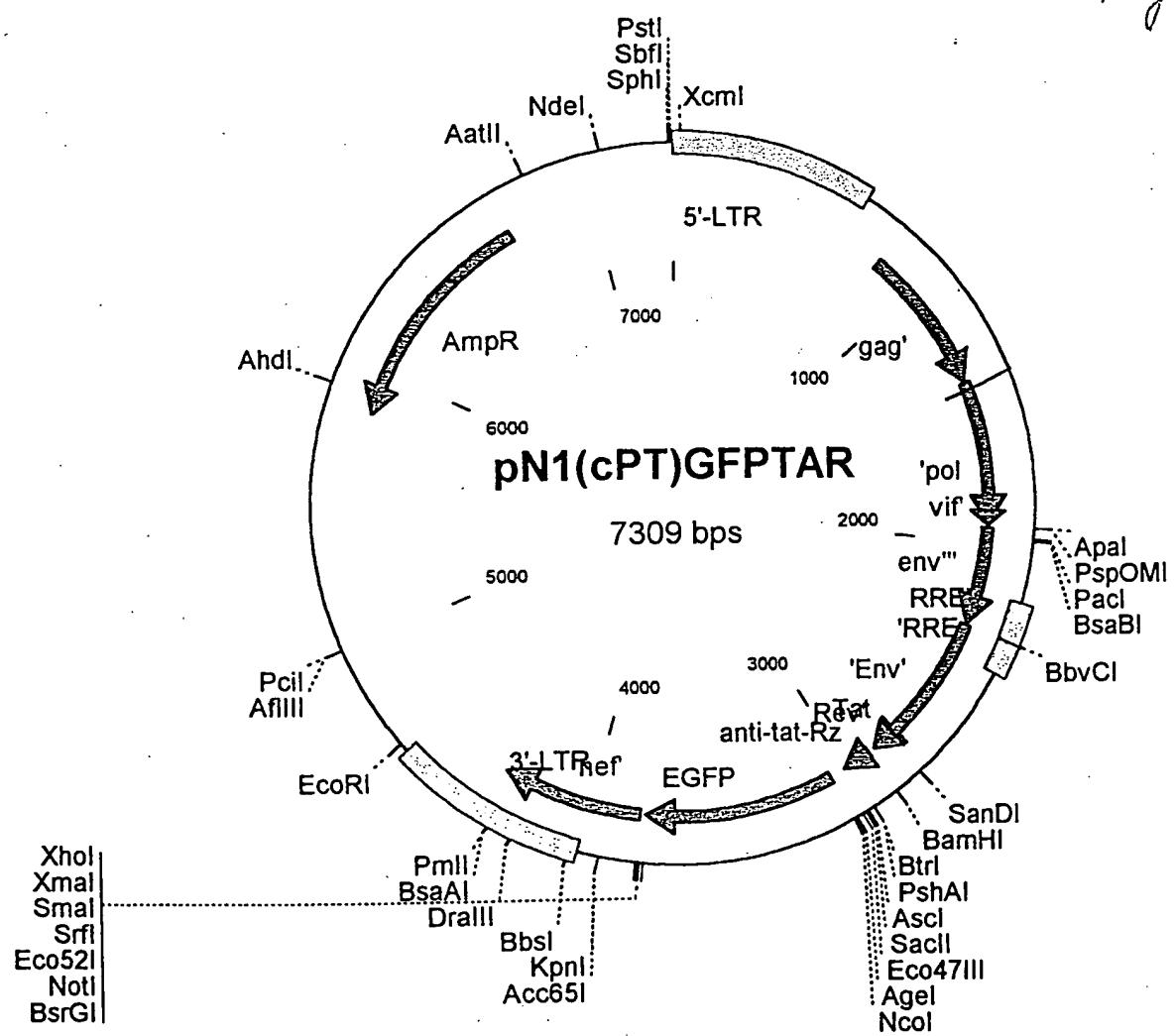


Fig 1 H

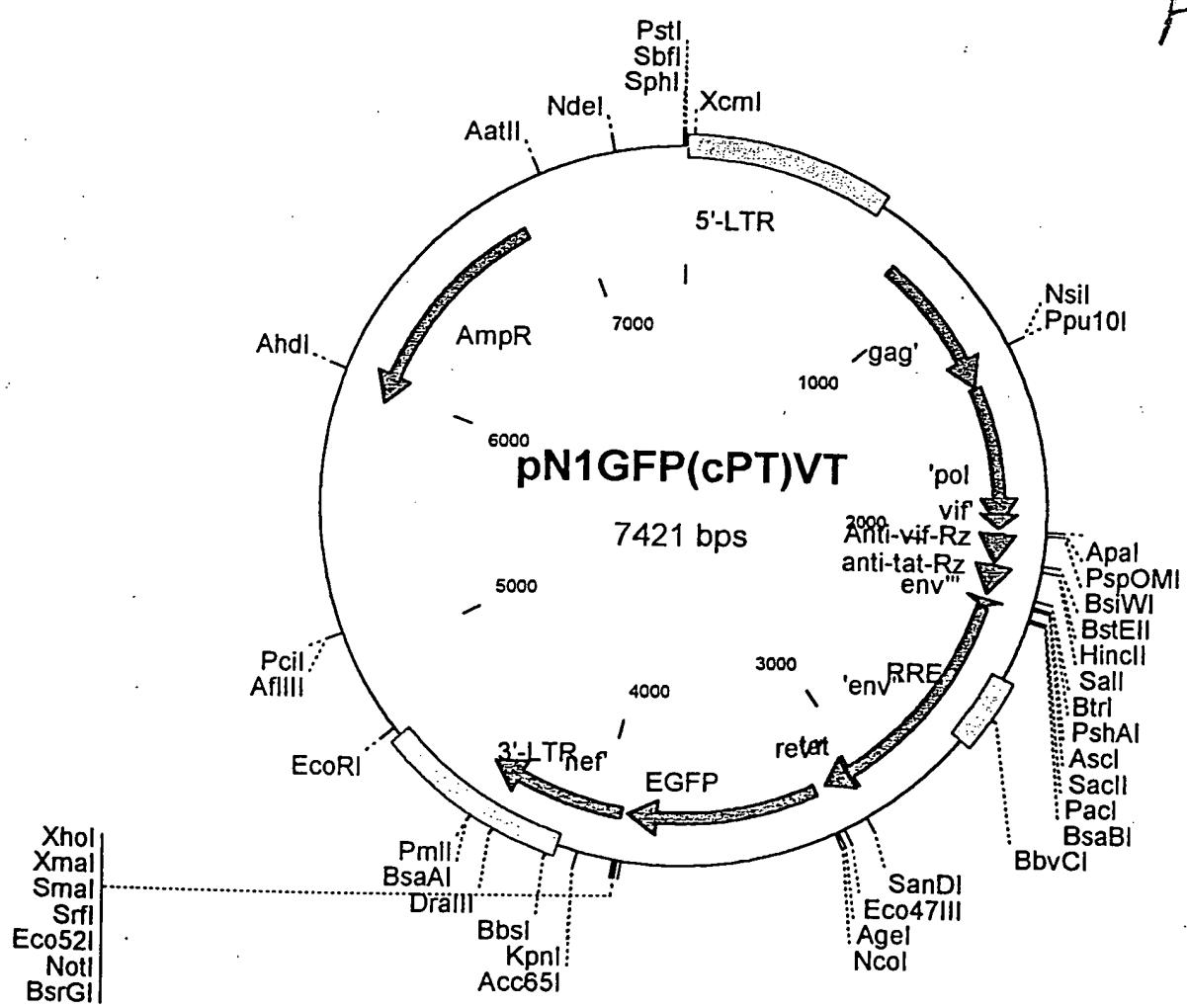
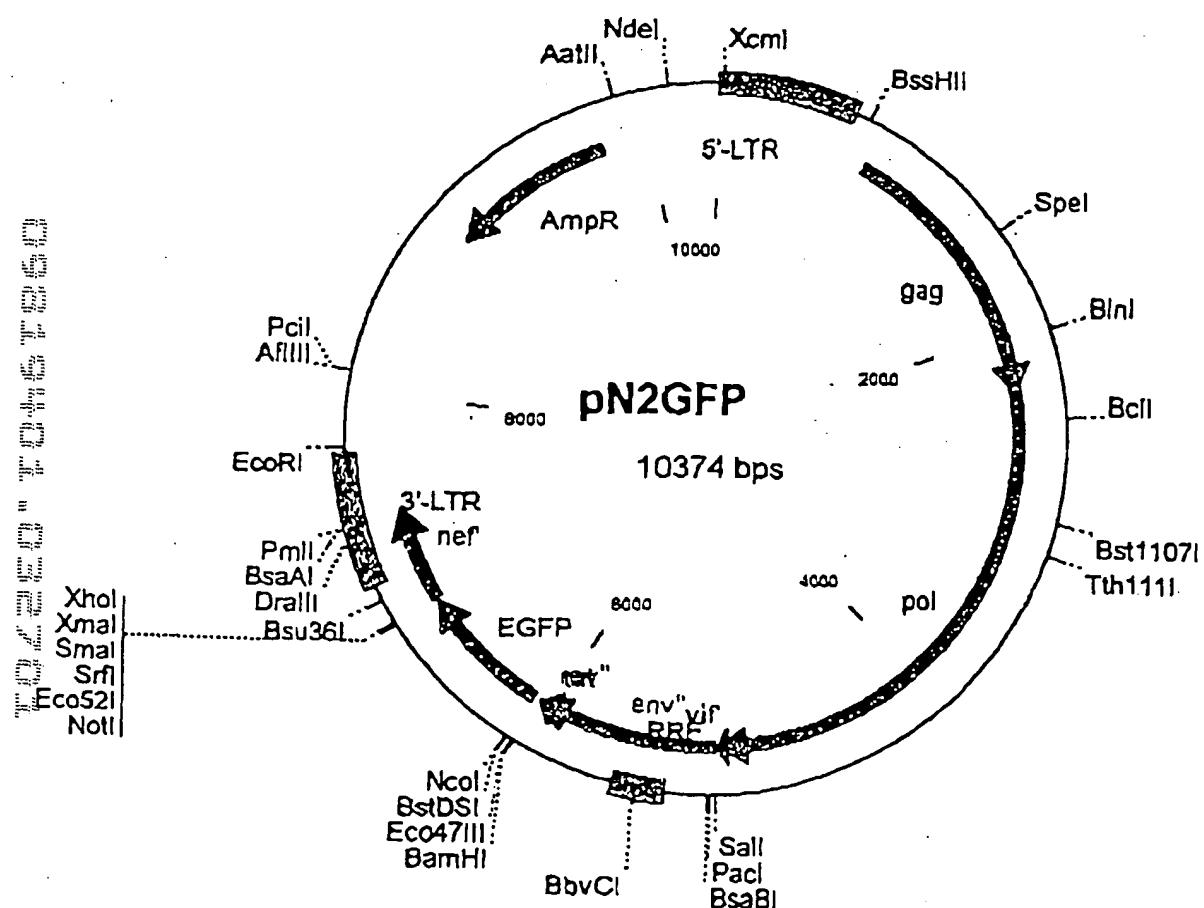


Fig 1 I



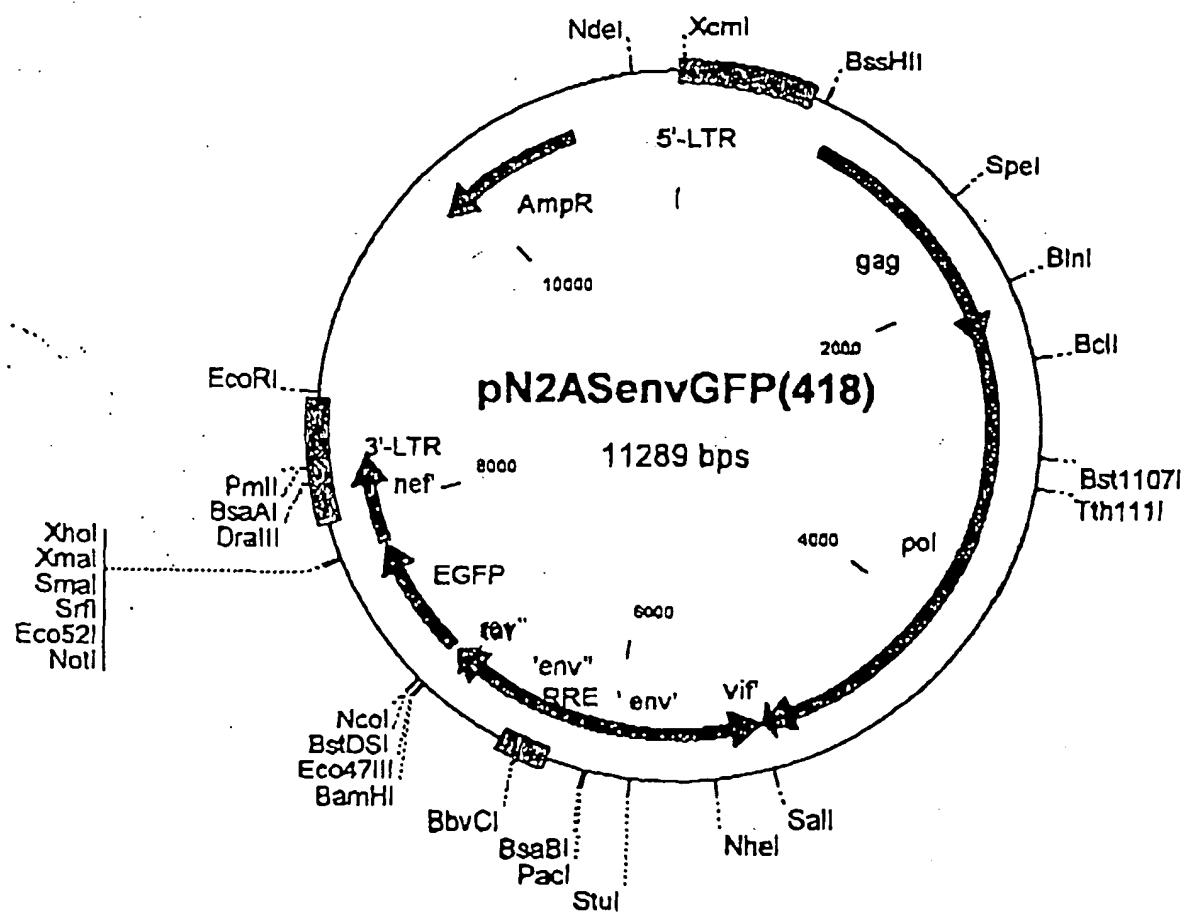
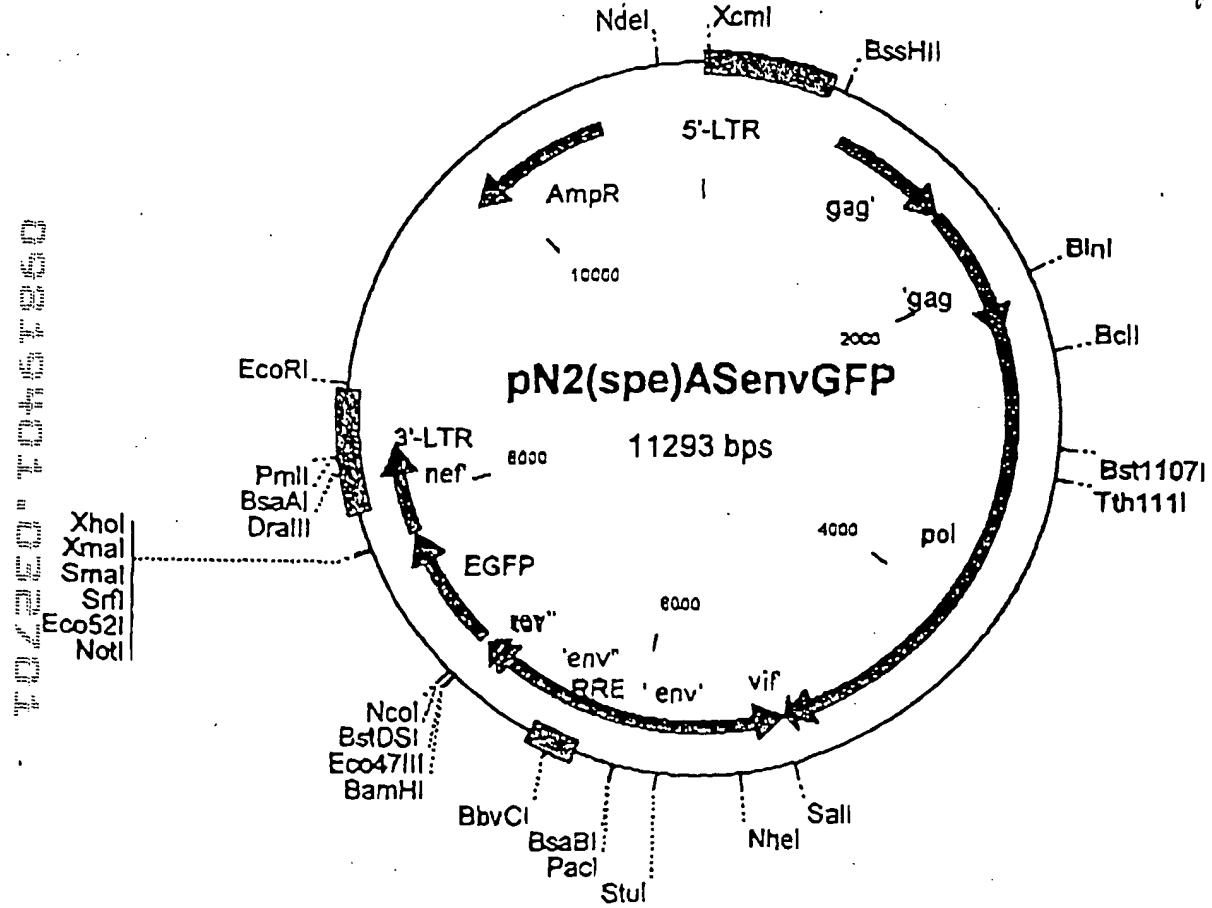


Fig 1K



A +105 GTGTGCCCGTCTG +117

B ..... AC ...

A +118 TTGTGTGACTCTG +130

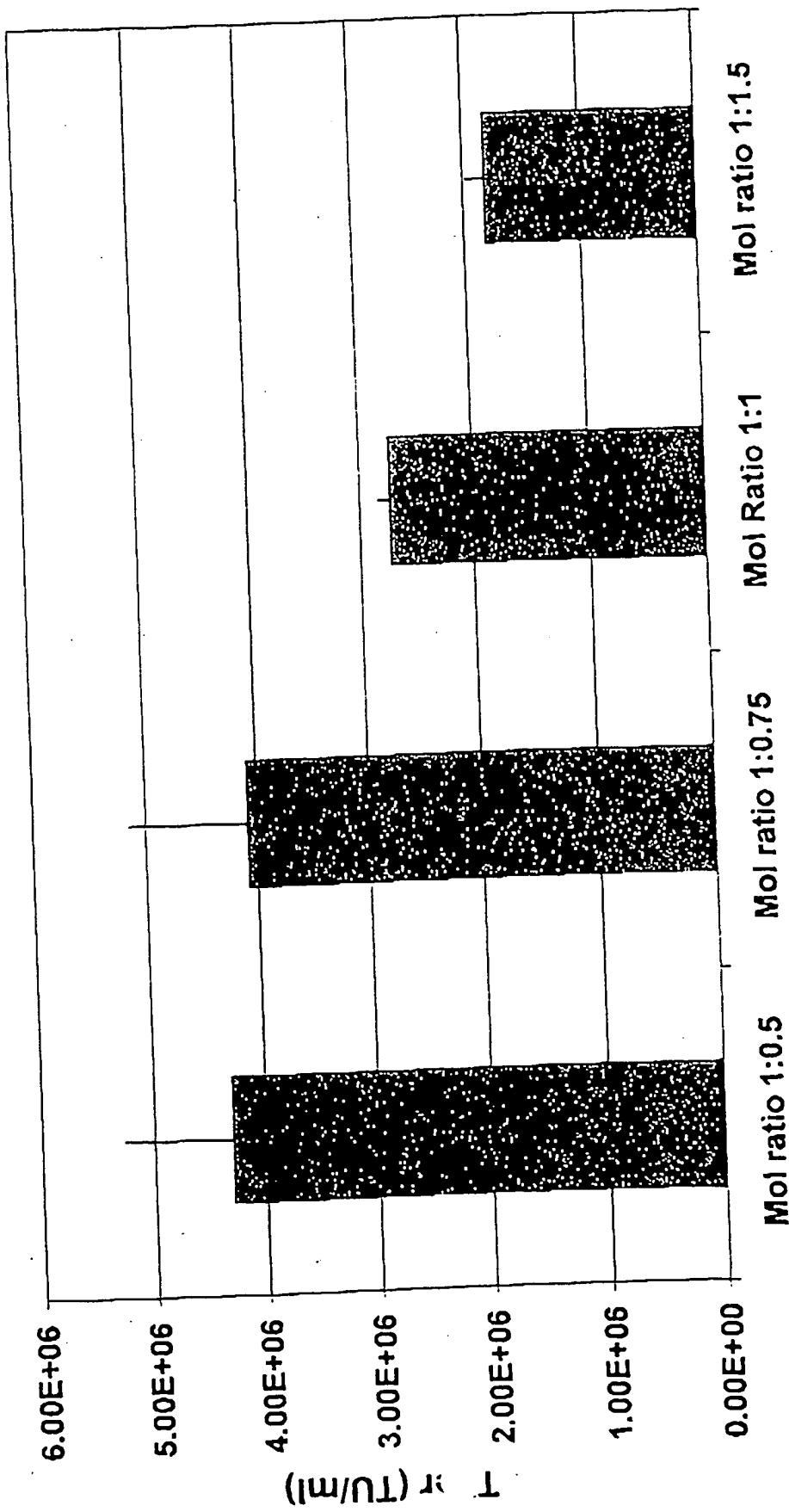
B ..... . . . . .

A +131 GTAACTAGAGATC +143

B . C . G . . . . A .

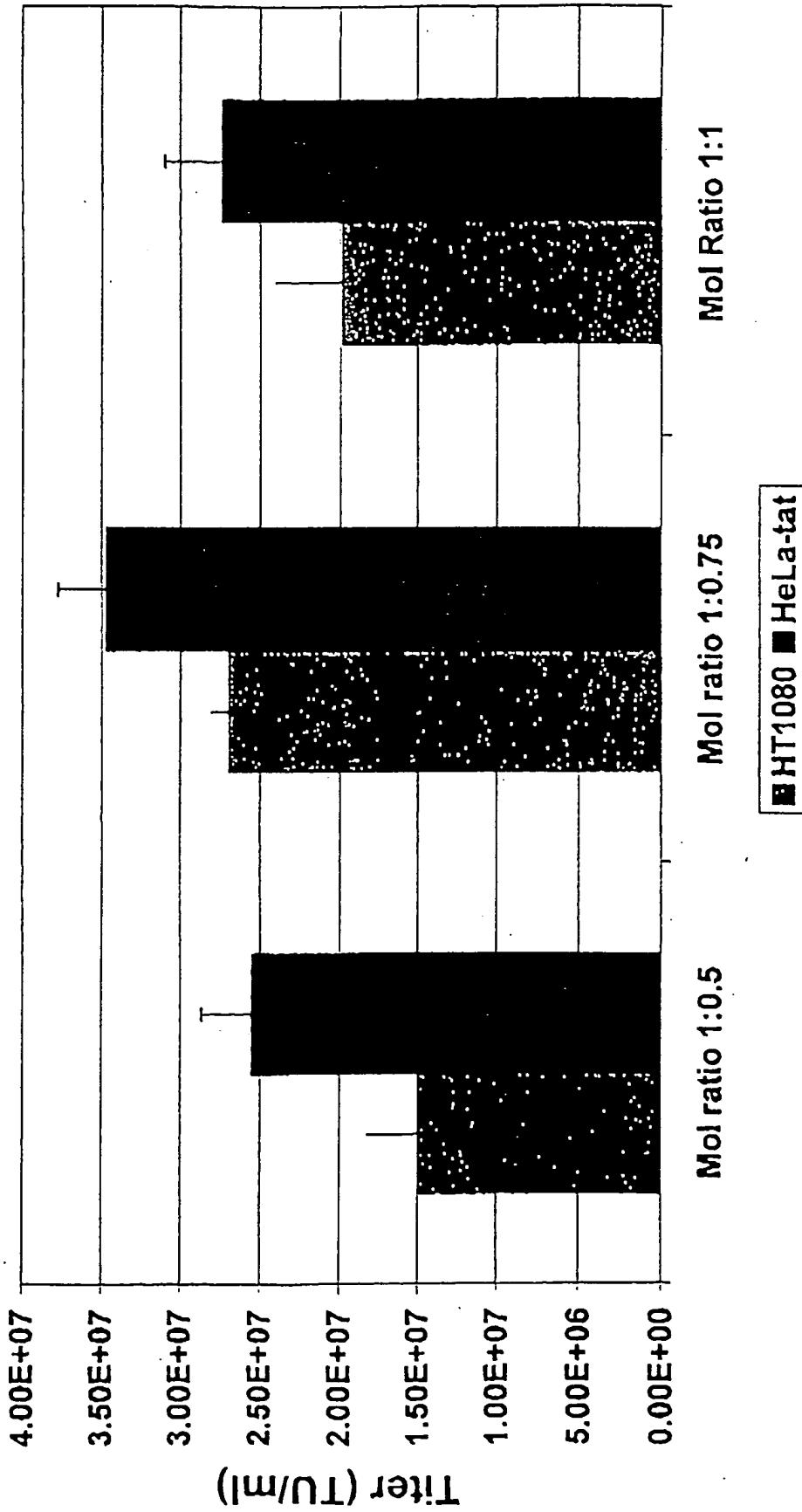
## FIG. 2

# Ratio Optimization for pN1(cPTC)ASenvGFP Vector

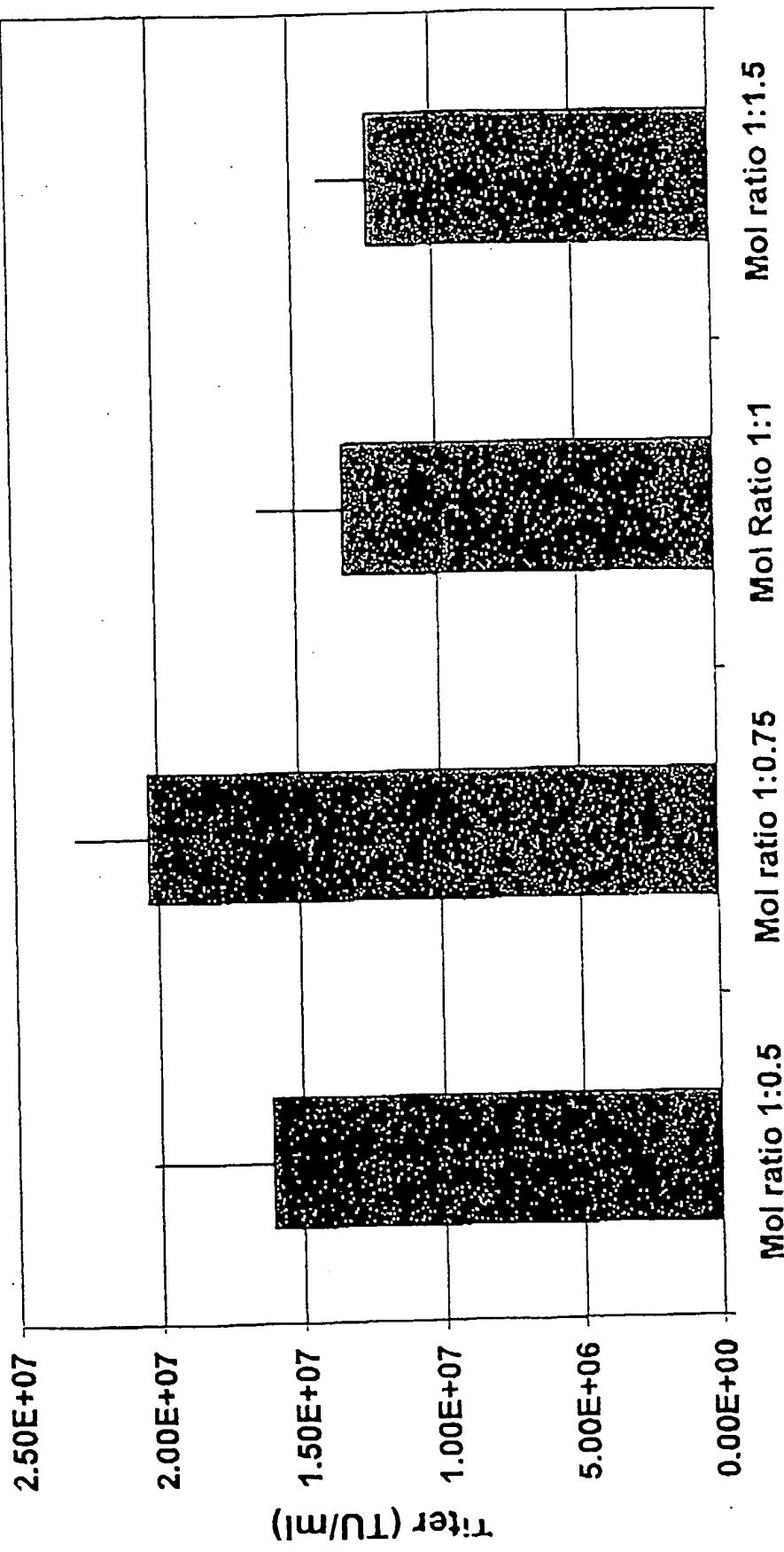


3A

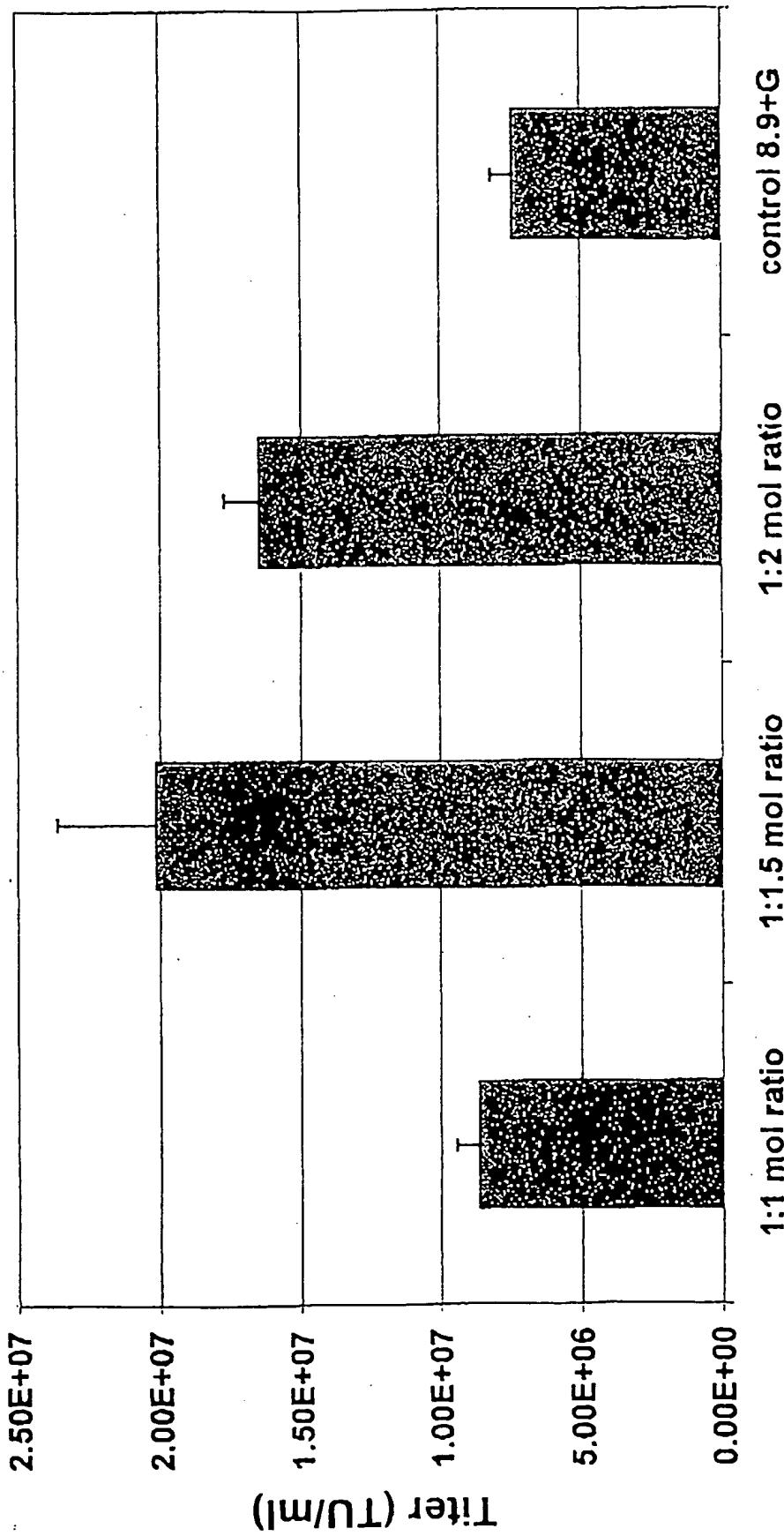
# Ratio Optimization for pN1(cPT)GFP Vectors



# Ratio Optimization for pN1(cPT2)ASenvGFP Vector



# Best Vector to Packaging Ratio for pN1cGFP Vector



# Optimization of vector to packaging ratio for pN2cGFP

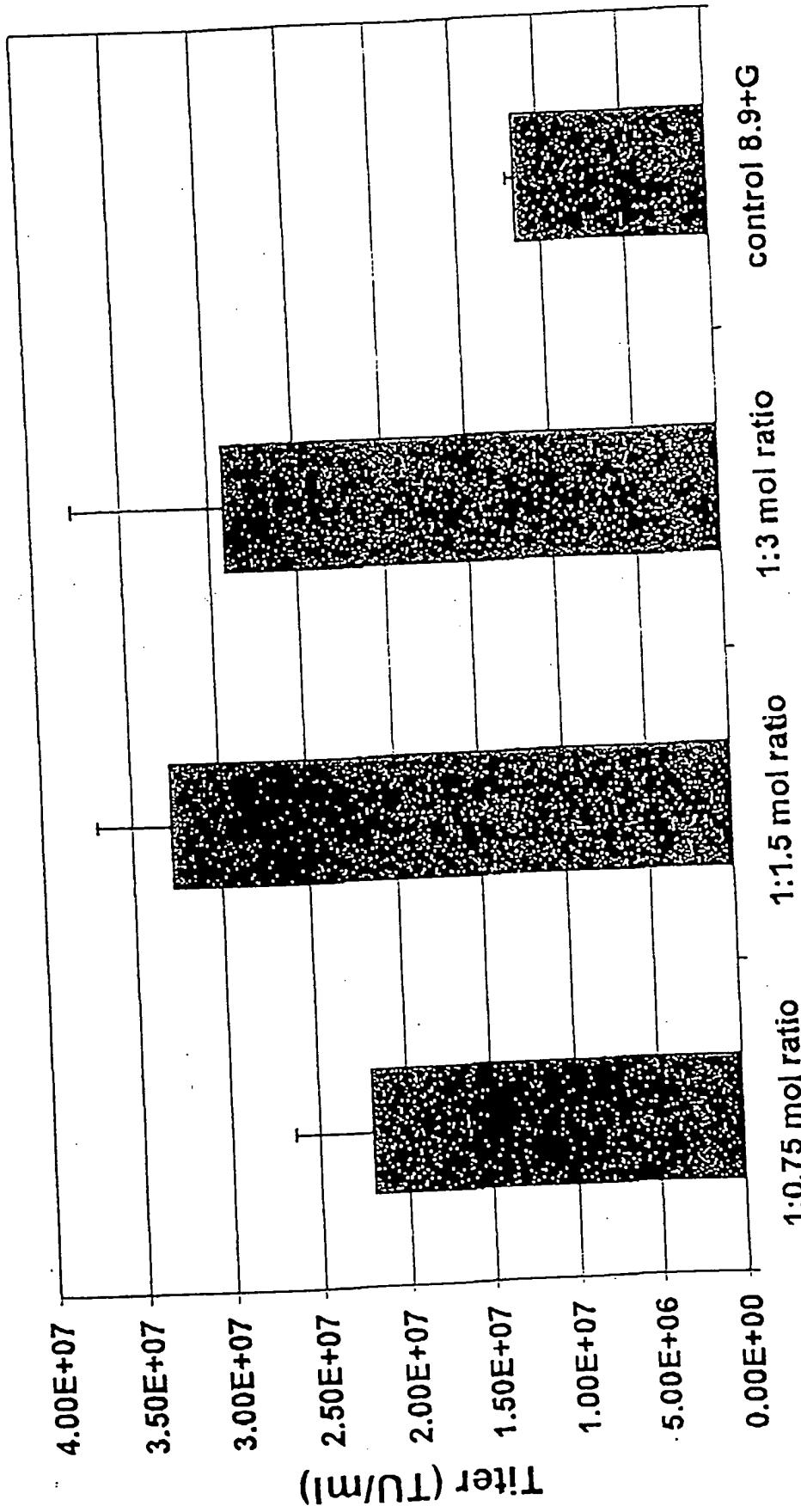


Fig 4A

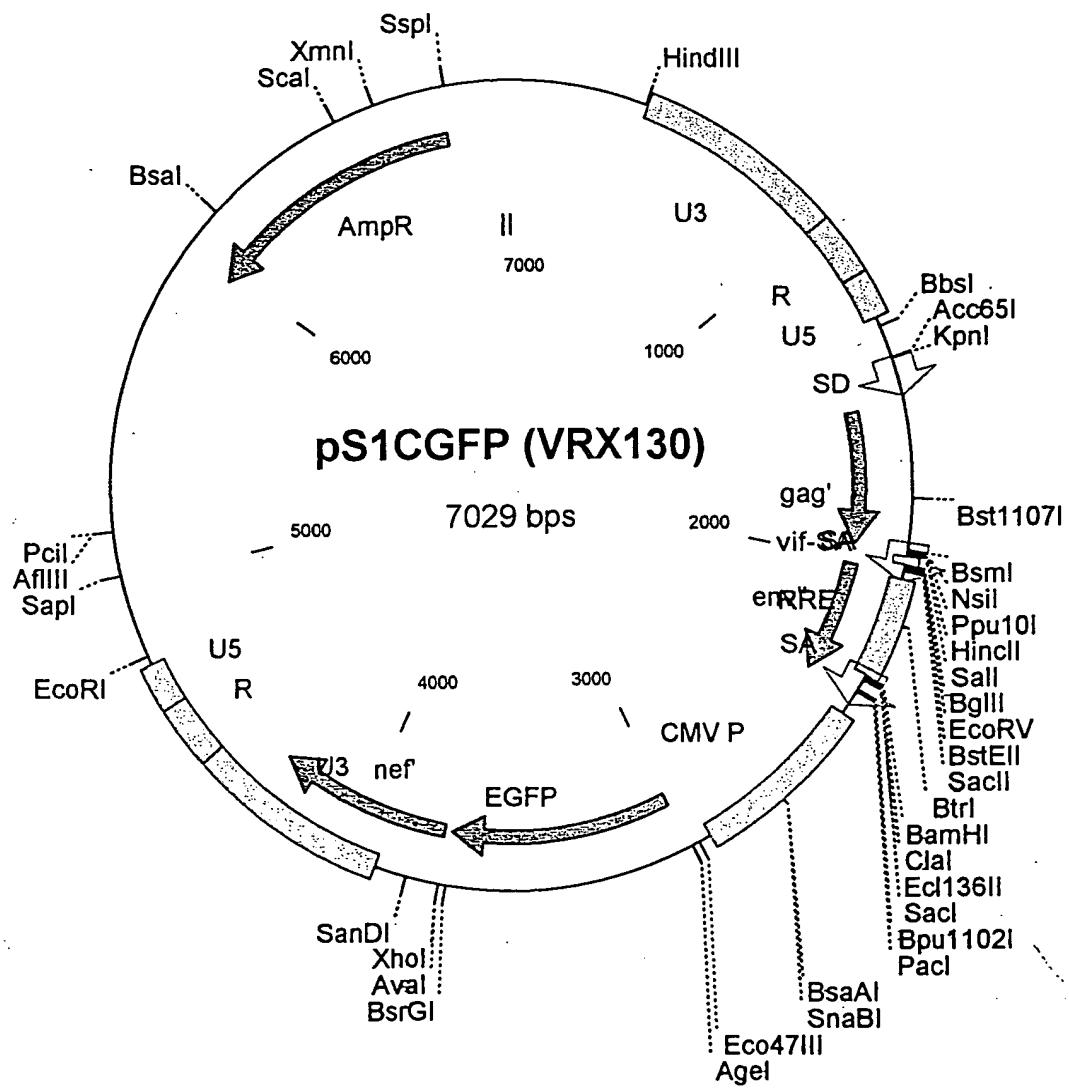
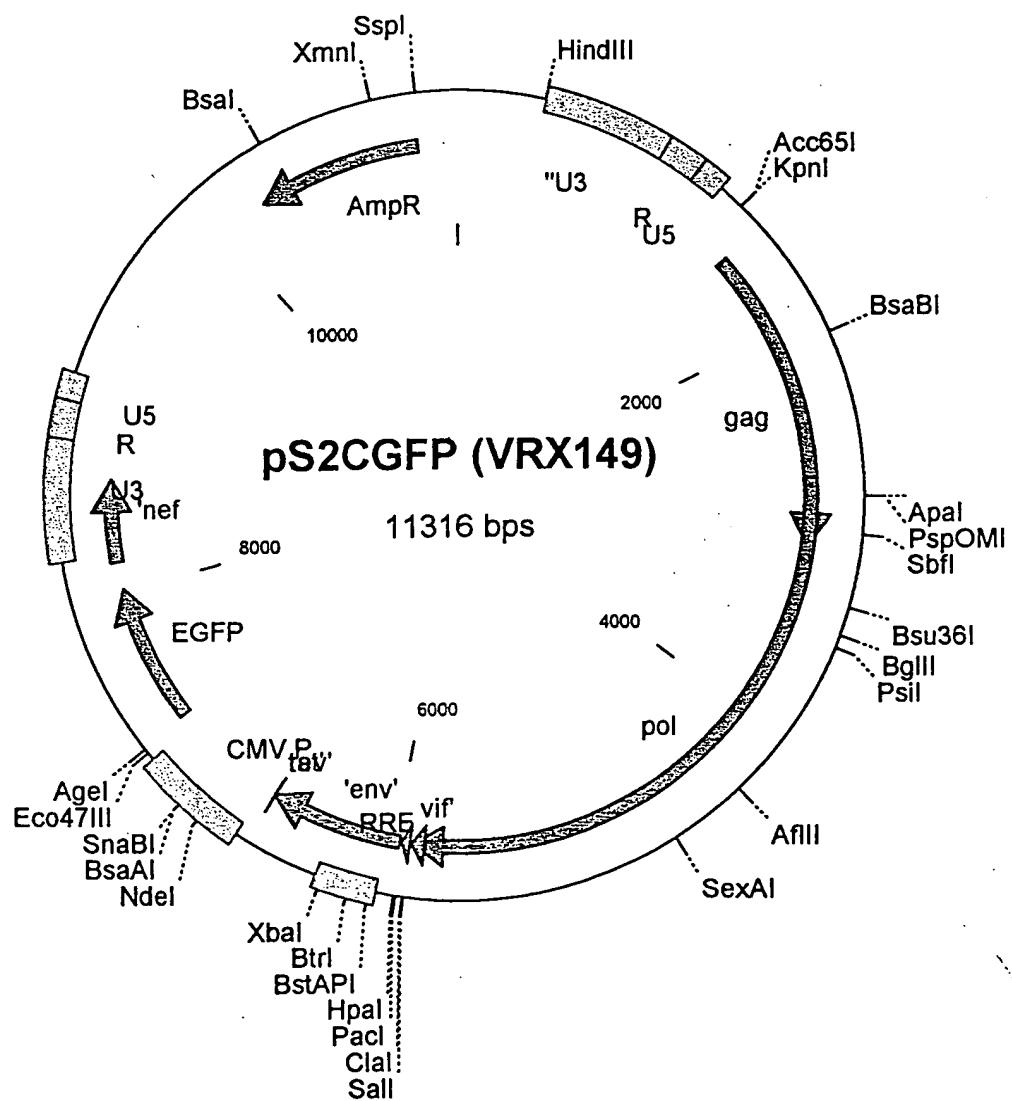
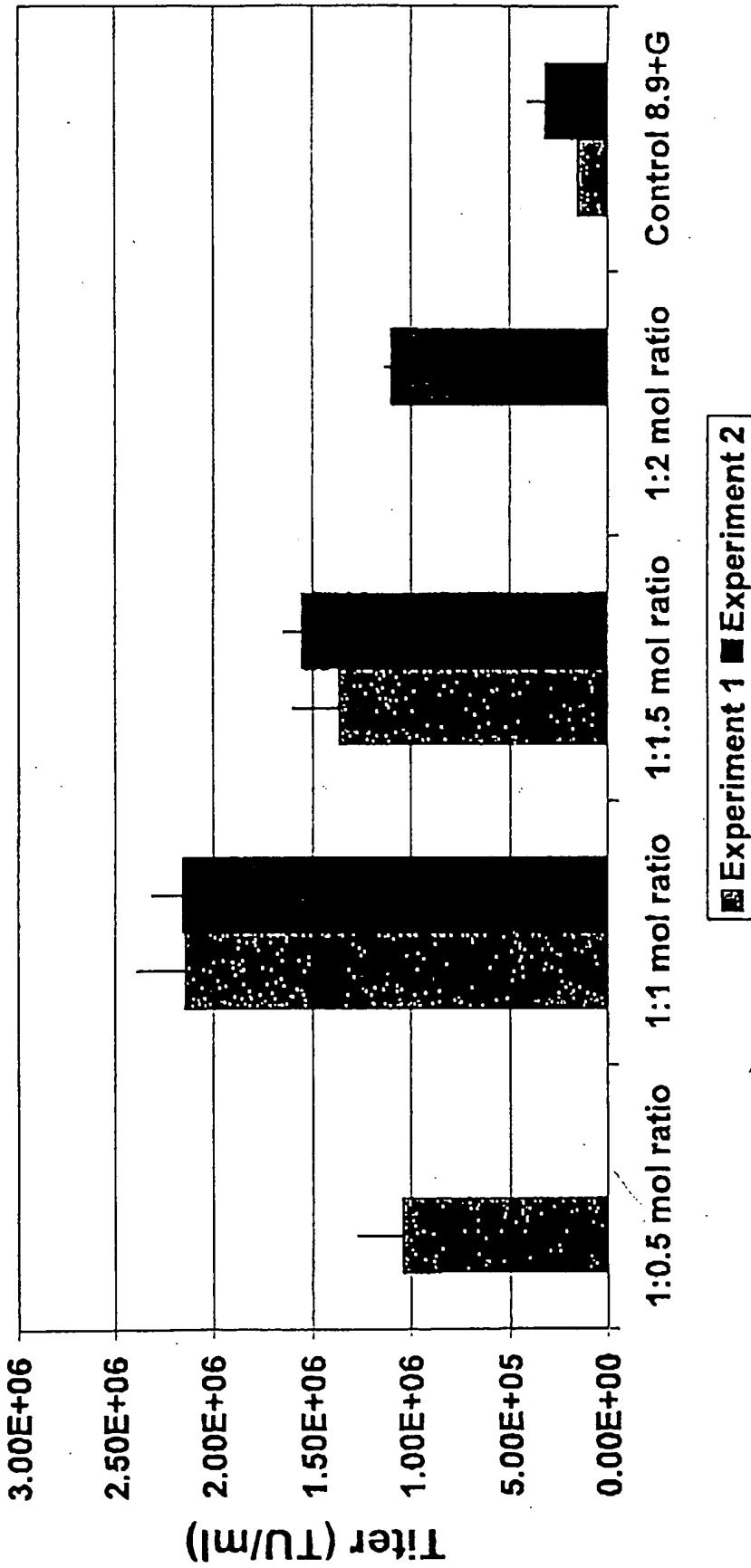


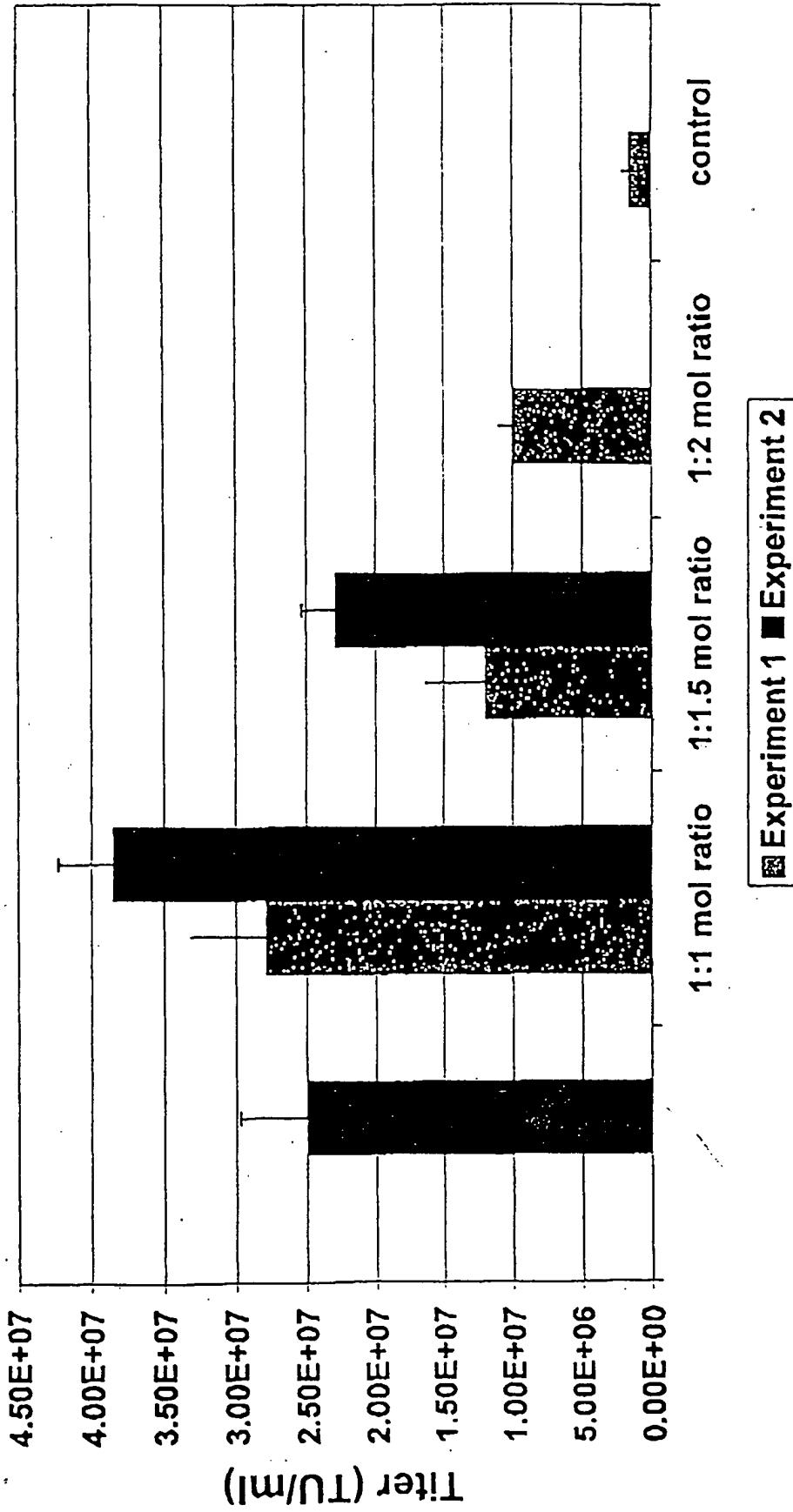
Fig 4B



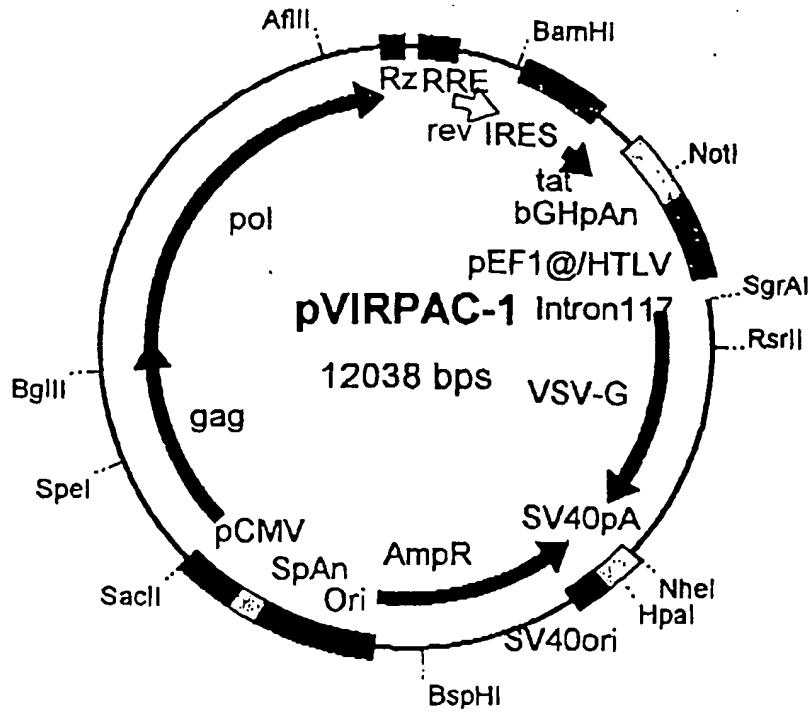
# Ratio Optimization for Packaging of pS1cGFP vectors.



# Optimization of vector to packaging ratio for pS2cGFP



# Packaging Construct



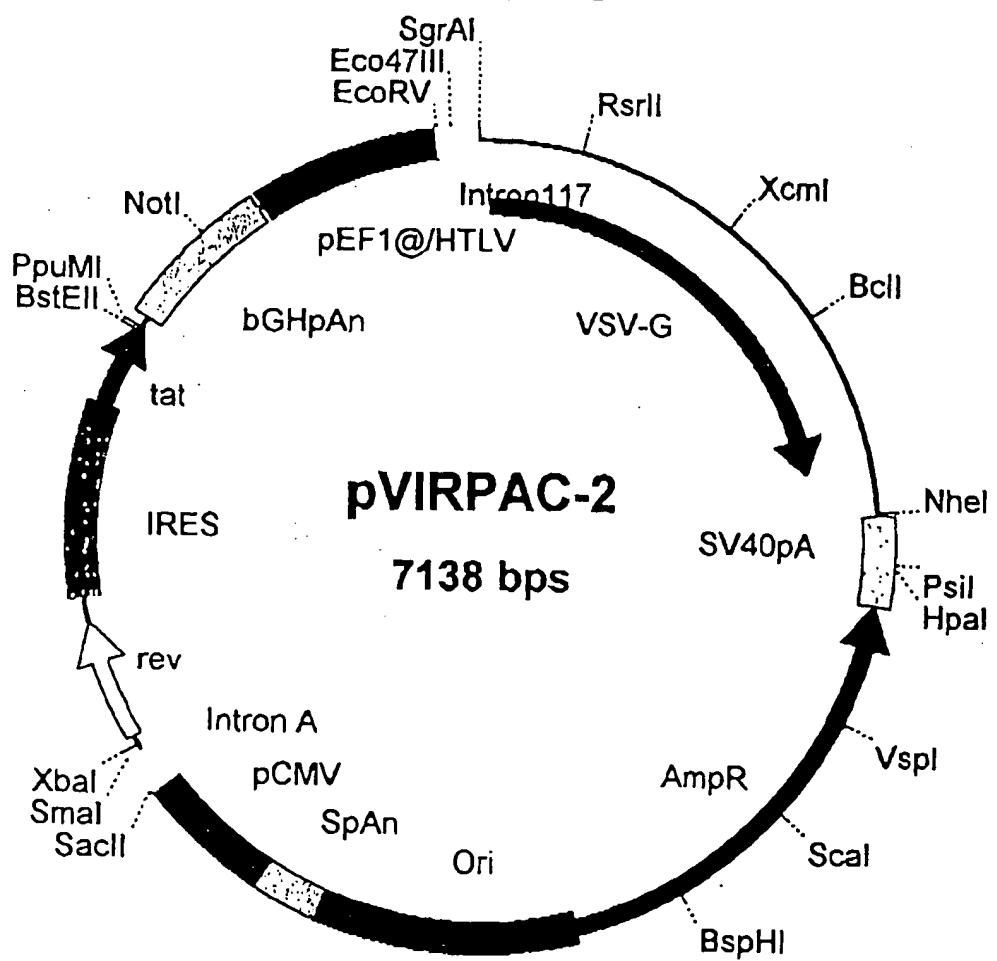
## New features:

- First 42 nt of gag are degenerated.
- Tat and rev represented as cDNA.
- First 208 nt of rev and last 183 nt of tat are degenerated.
- RRE from HIV-2 is used instead of HIV-1 RRE.

These features eliminate almost any homology with the vector plasmid, make system safer.

- Anti-U5 ribozyme is expressed within gag/pol/RRE cassette, further improving safety.
- Gag/pol/rev/tat/RRE cassette and VSV-G expressed from the same plasmid. This feature may enhance packaging efficiency and titers of the vectors.

Fig. 6B Packaging Plasmid  
for Second Generation  
Vectors



## Fig. 6c Packaging Plasmid for First Generation Vectors

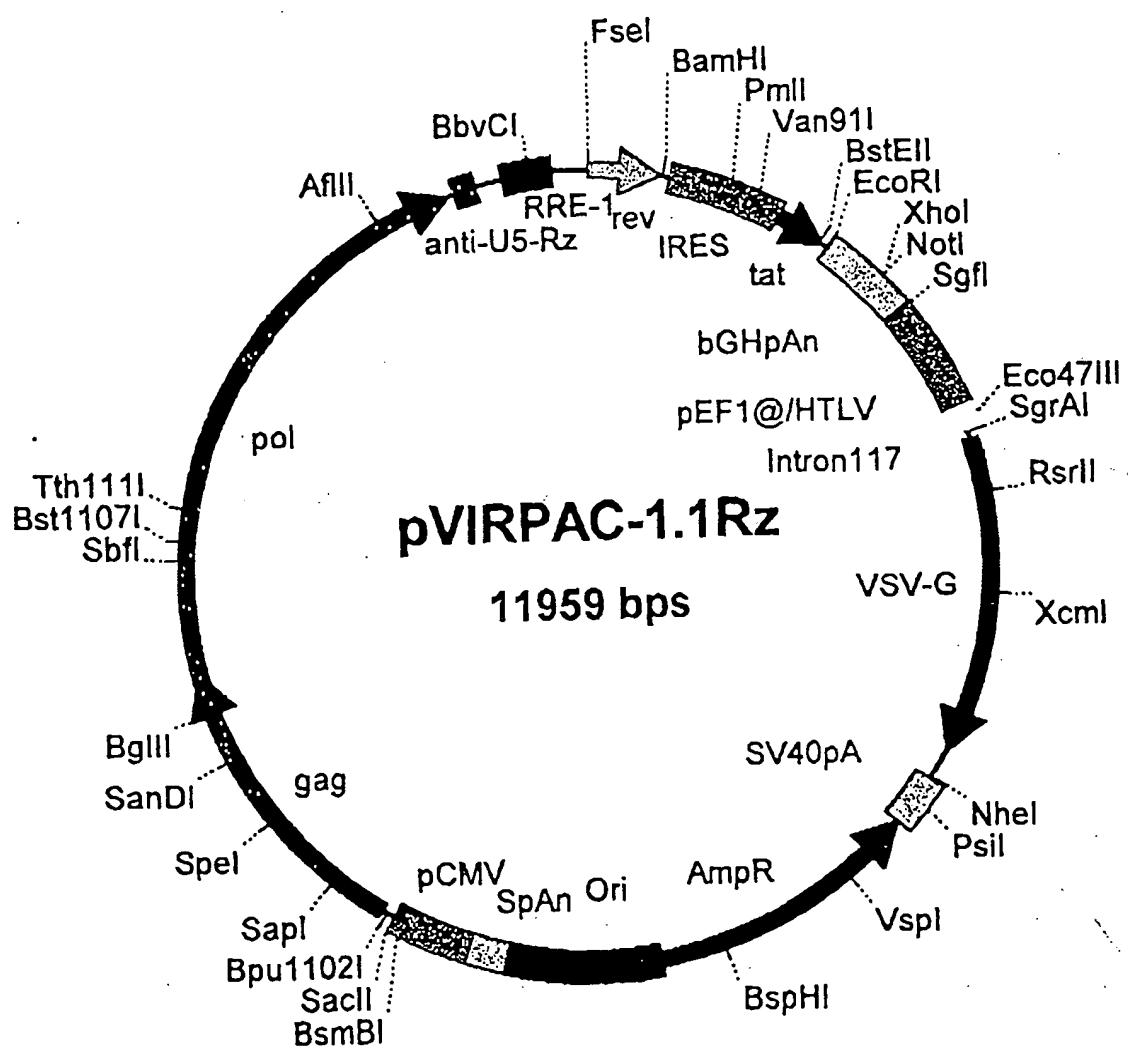


Fig 6 D

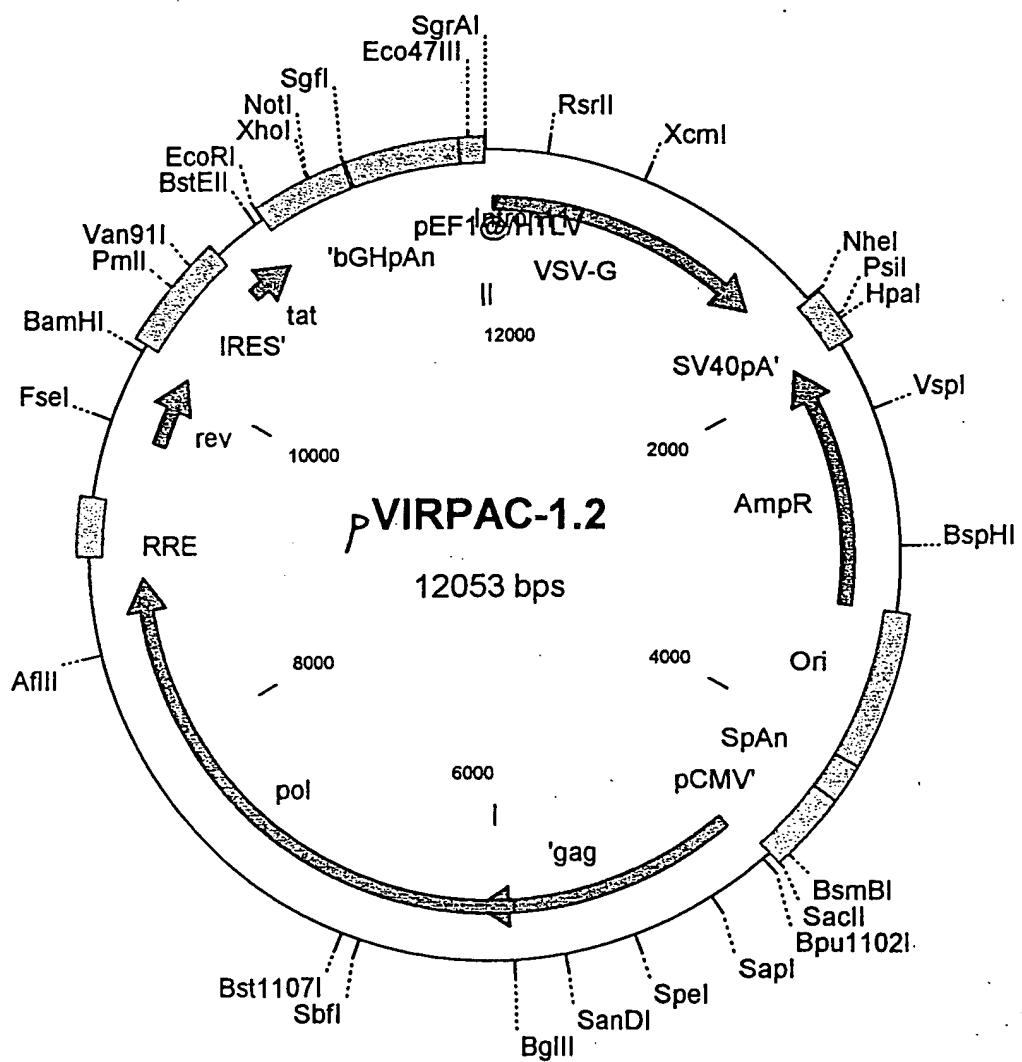


Fig 6E

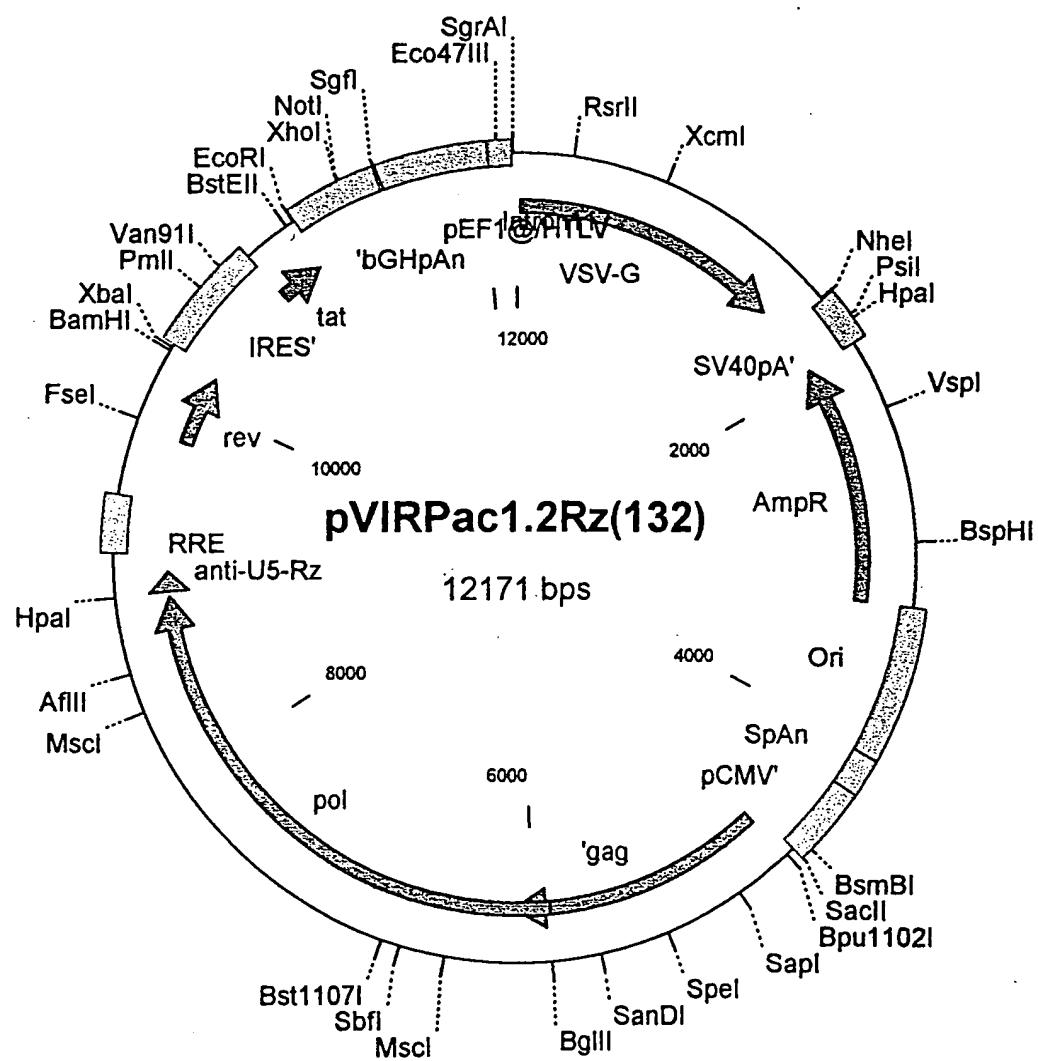


Fig 6F

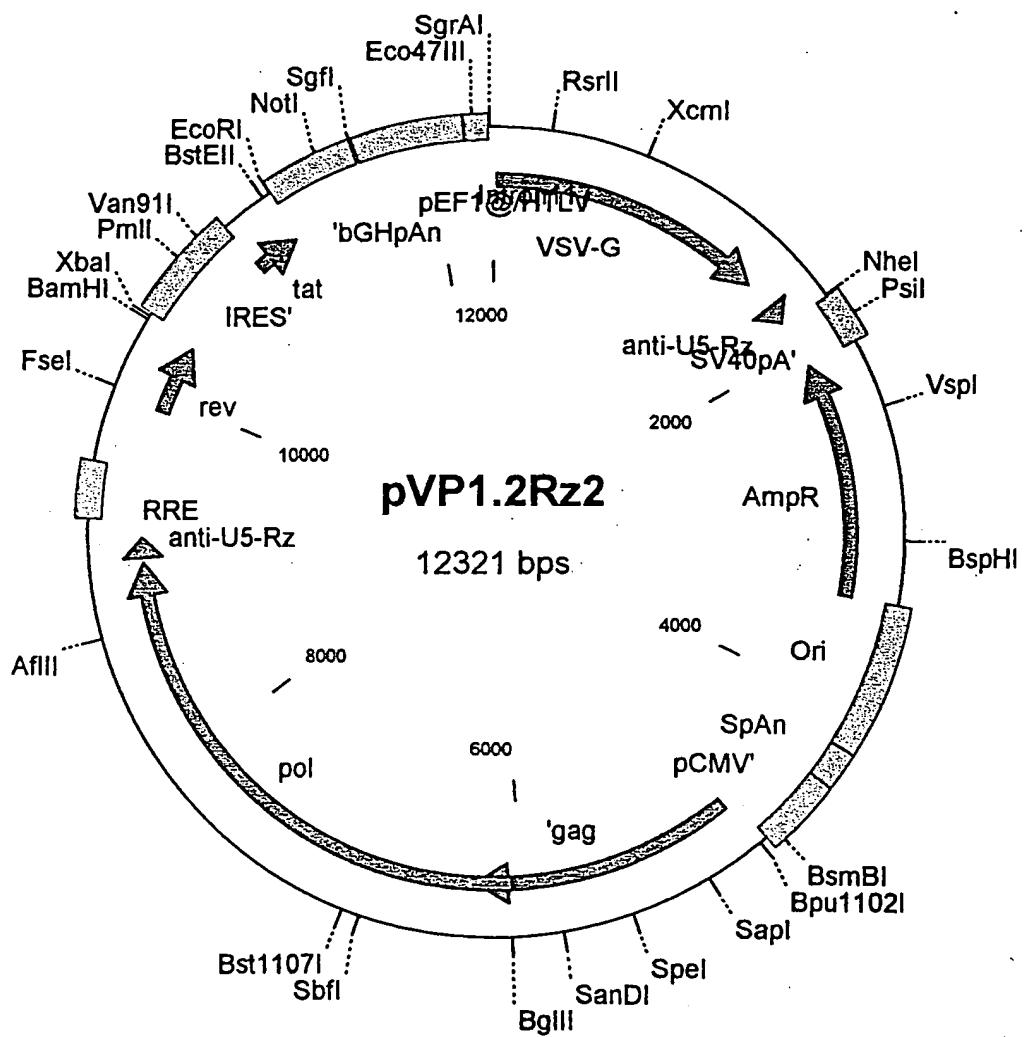


Fig 66

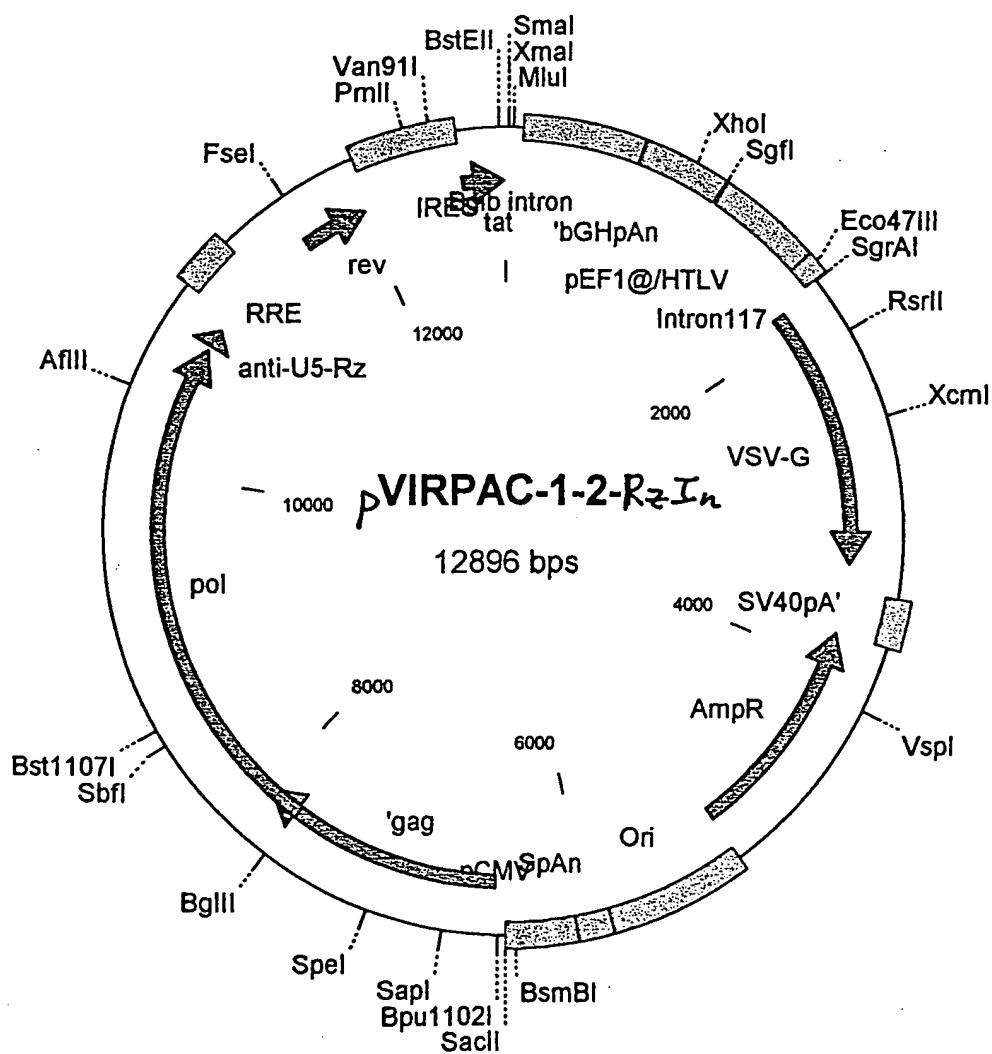
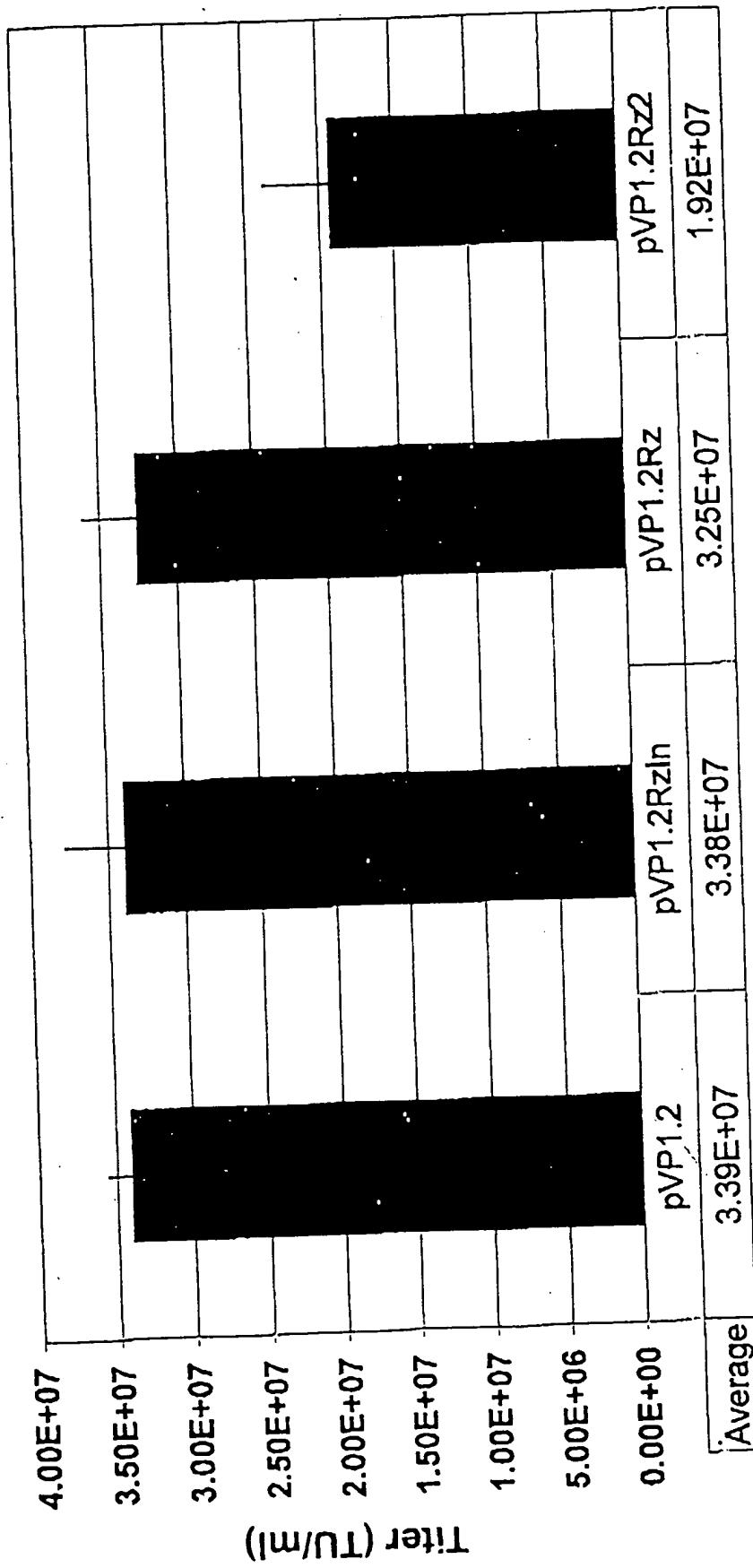
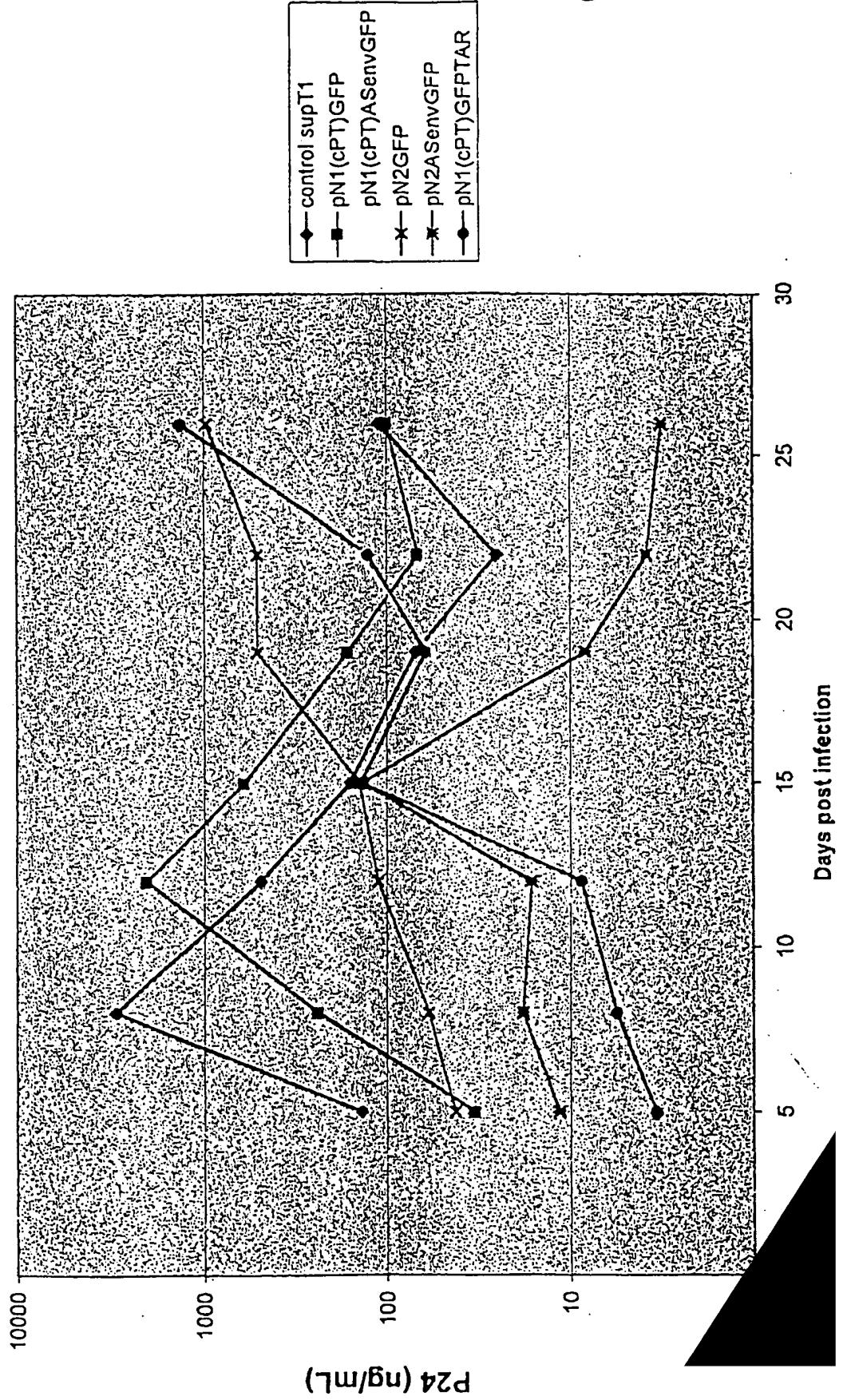


Fig -

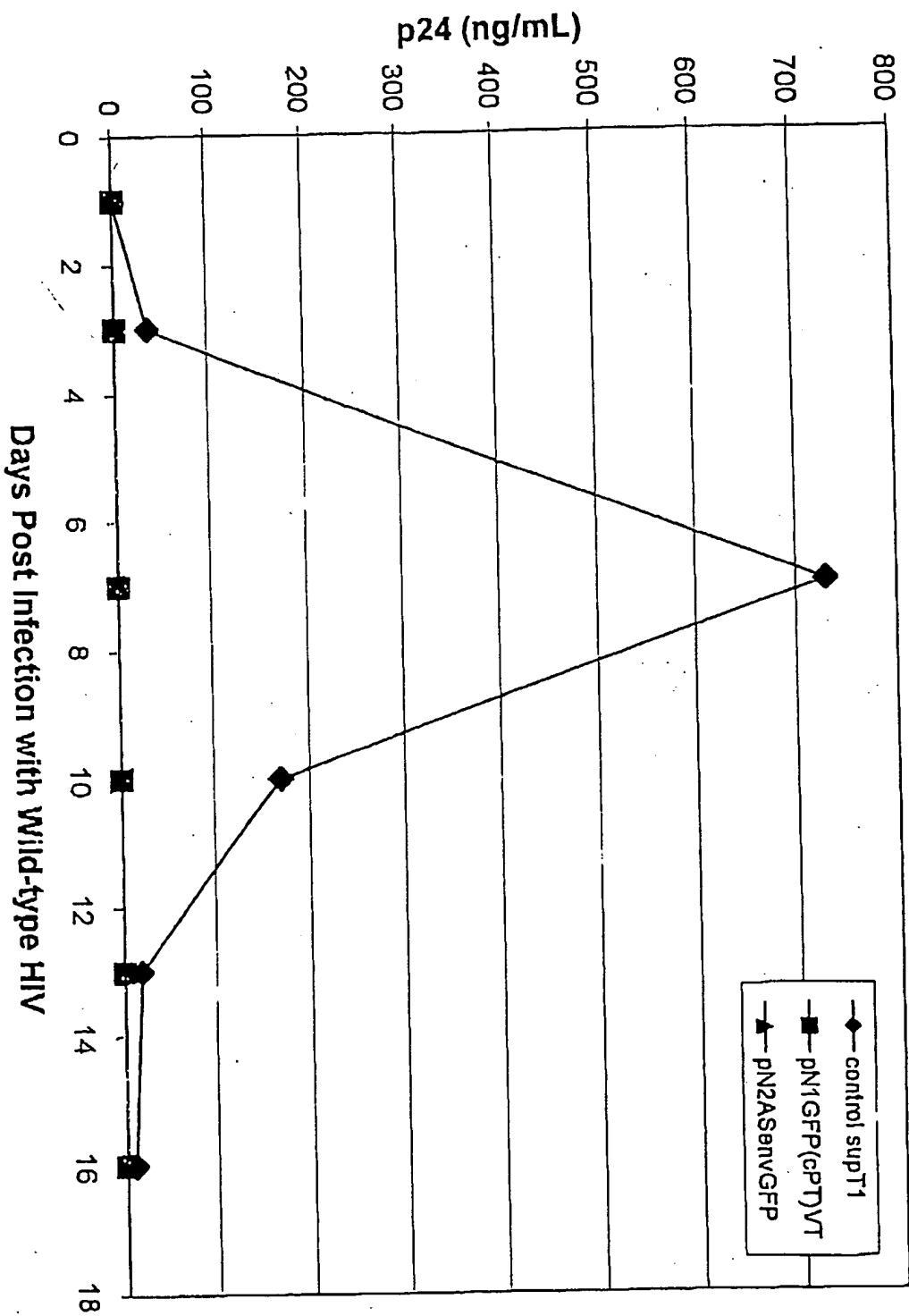
## Influence of Ribozyme(s) in the Packaging on pN1(cPT)GFP Vector Titers in HeLa-tat Cells



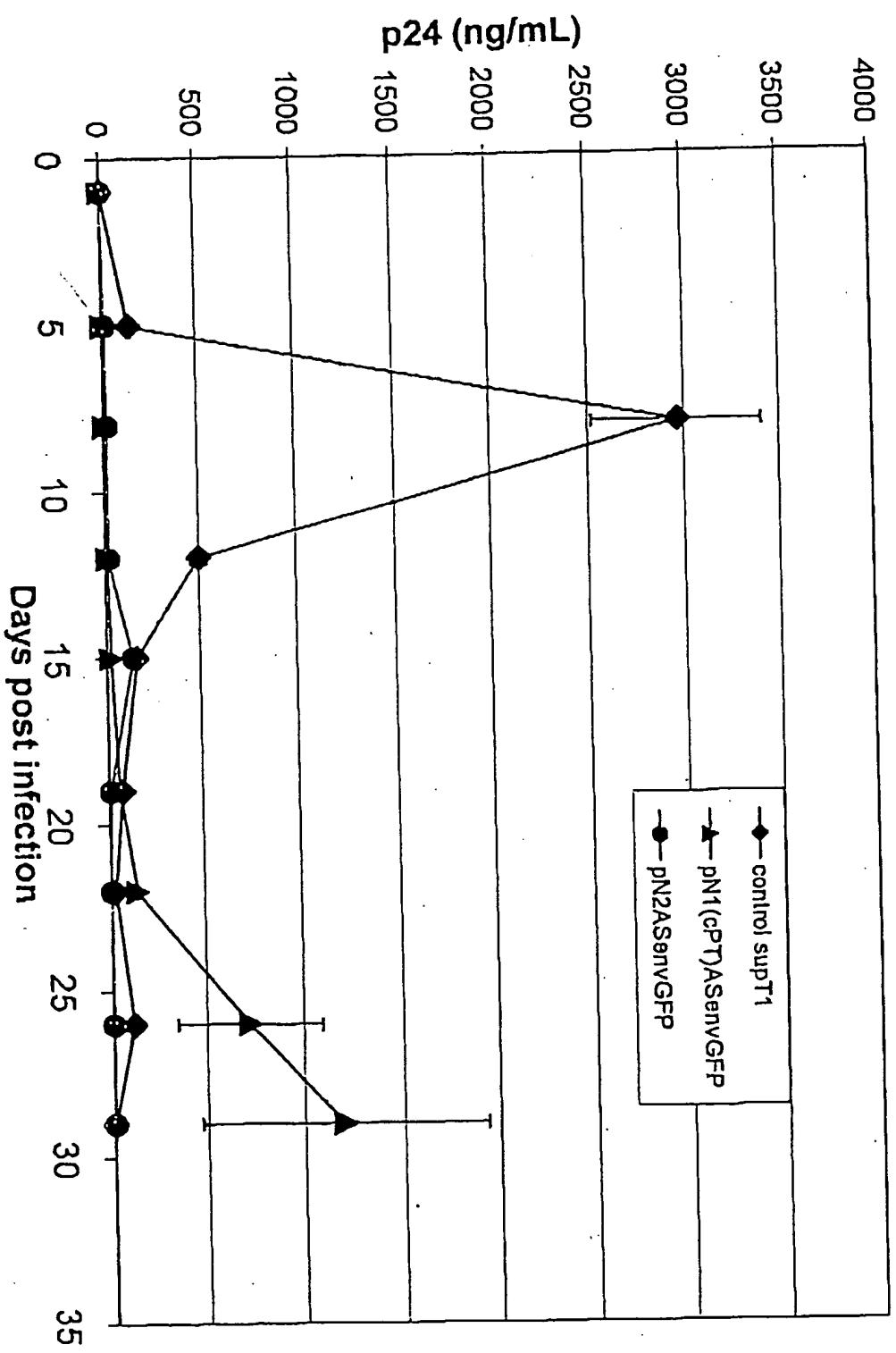
Challenge #26, MOI 0.1, 100% transduced



Potent Inhibition of Wild-type HIV Replication  
by Smartvector Containing Human T cells

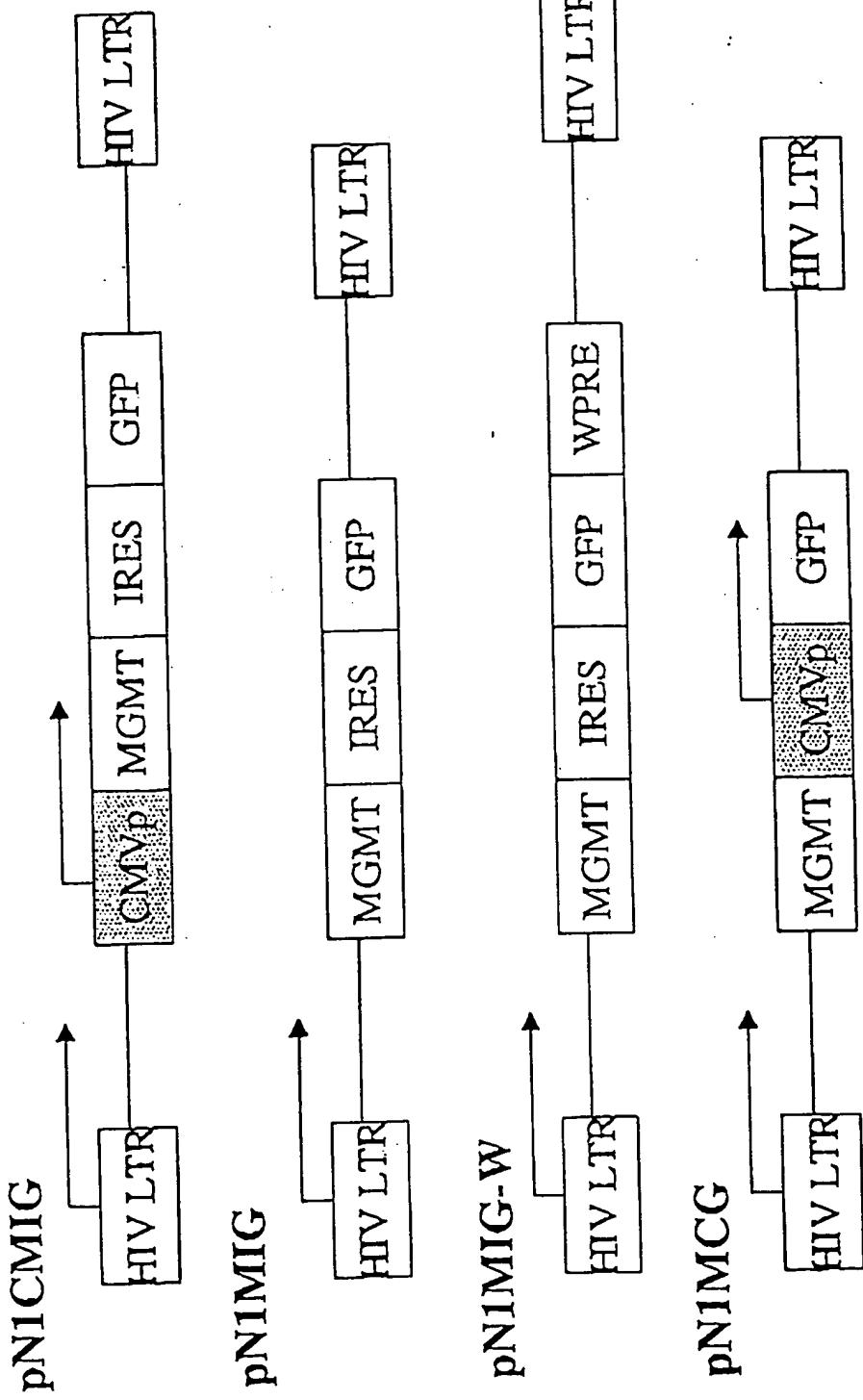


## Potent Inhibition of Wild-type HIV Replication by Smartvector Containing T Cells



Yeast 2-hybrid system

F. 10A



10<sup>5</sup>

## Expansion of SupT1 cells after BG & BCNU

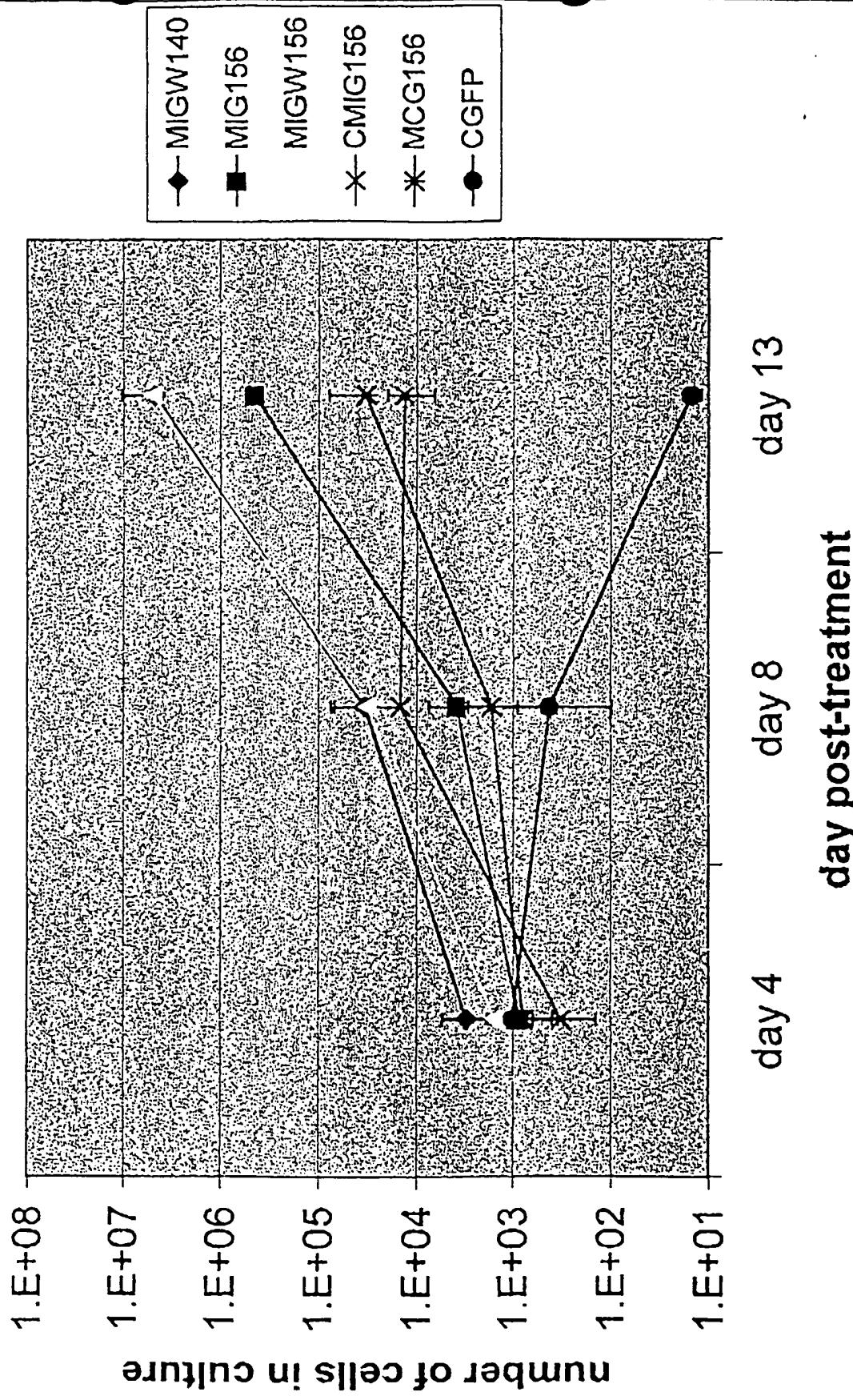
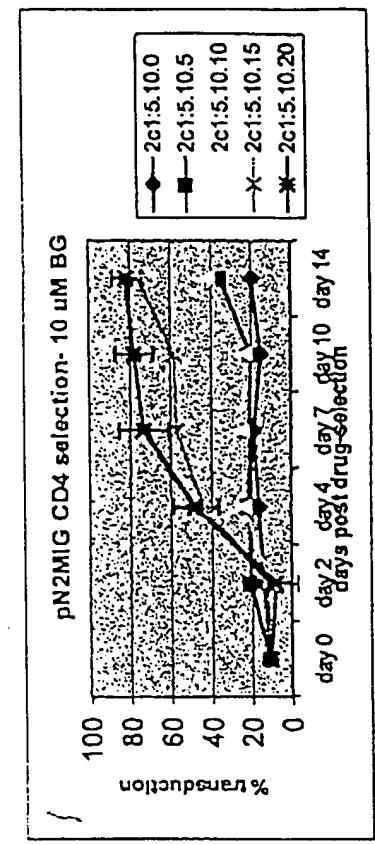
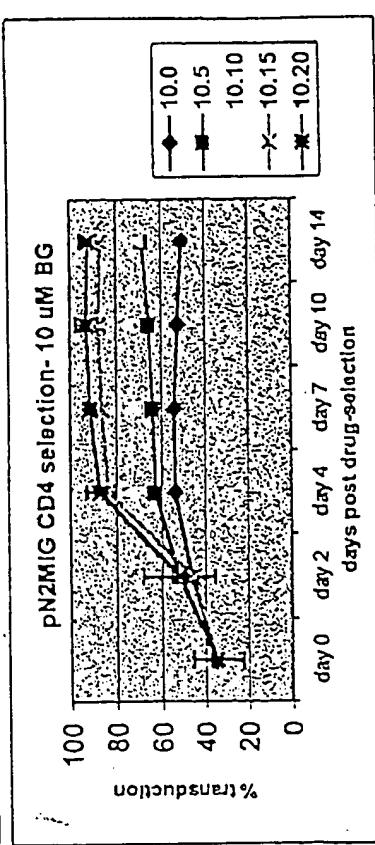
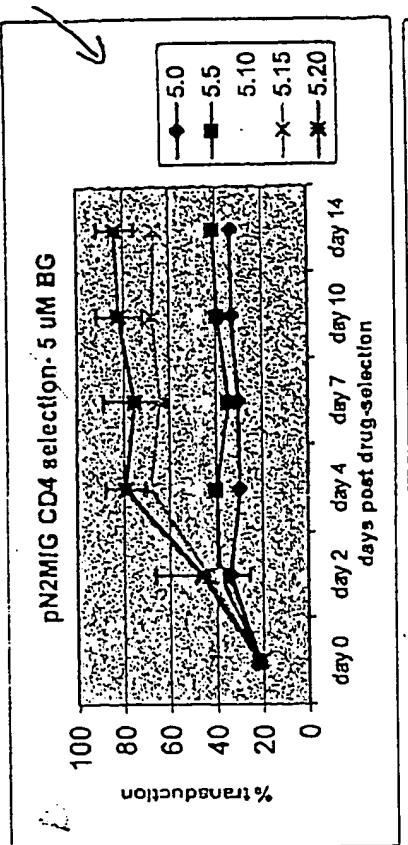
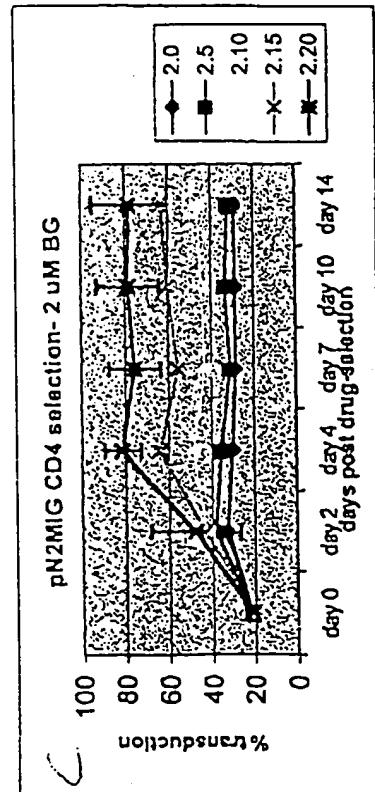
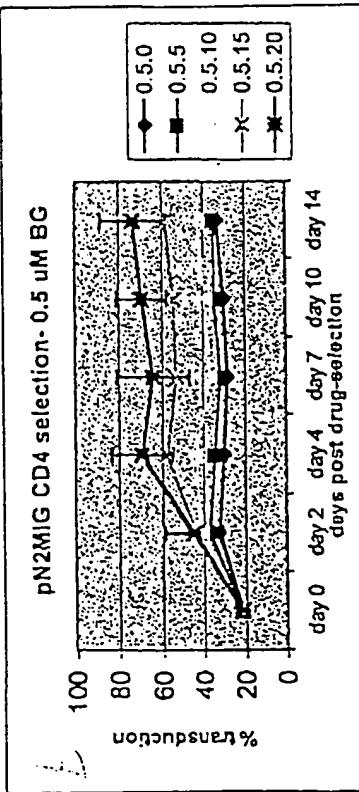
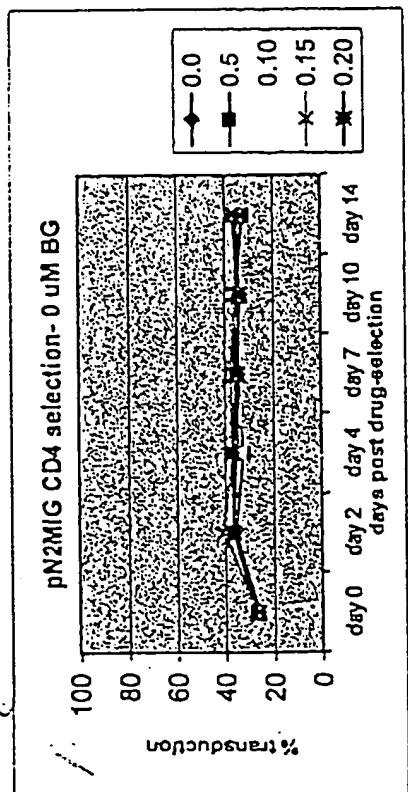
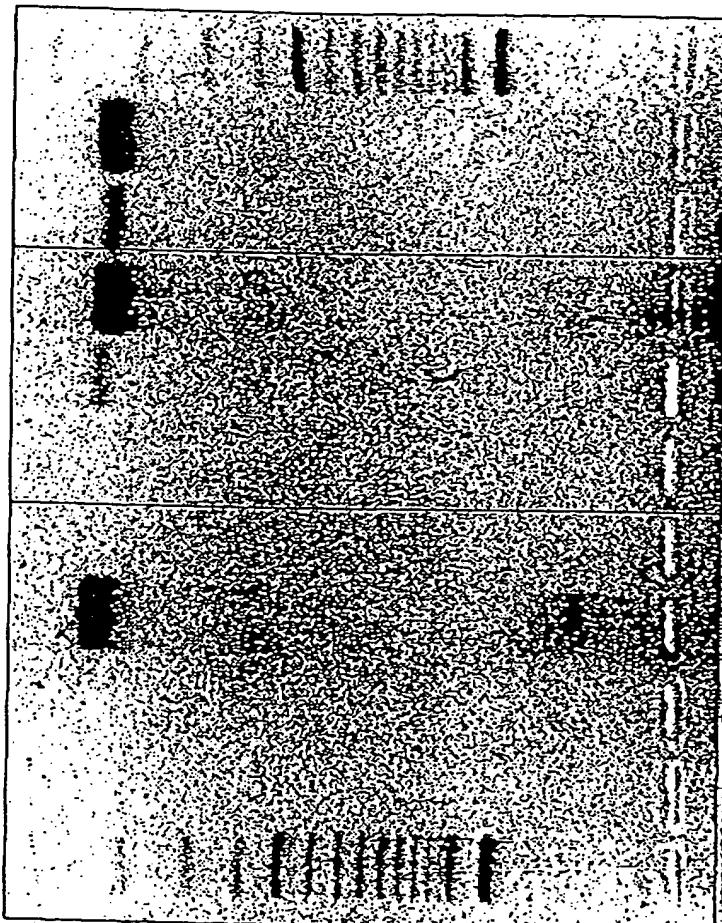


Fig 11





Marker

1 pN1 CGFP 1C exp 30

3 pN1 CGFP 2C exp 30

1-4 pVP1.2

9-12 pVP1.2 Rz

13-16 pVP1.2 Rz2

pNL4-3 with DNase I

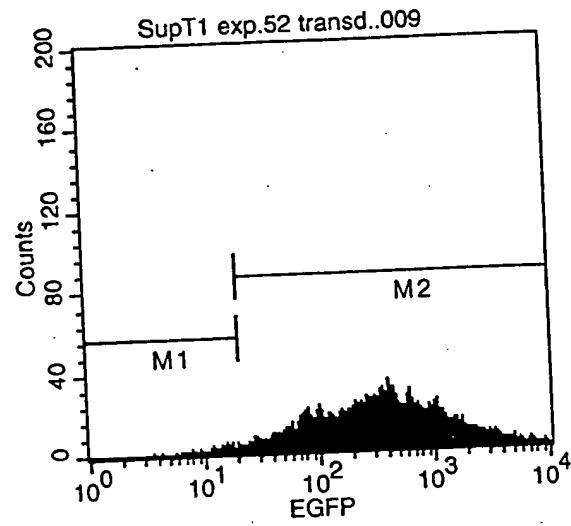
pNL4-3 without DNase I

Amp. Neg. Control

Extraction Neg. Control

Marker

Fig 13 A



Histogram Statistics

File: SupT1 exp.52 transd..009  
Tube: pN1(cPT)ASenvGFP 452 a

Sample ID: SupT1 e>  
Acquisition Date: 25-

Marker	Left, Right	Events	% Gated	% Total	Mean
All	1, 9910	6356	100.00	63.56	570.39
M1	1, 20	95	1.49	0.95	13.86
M2	20, 9910	6262	98.52	62.62	578.74

F. 13 E

9 days post-transduction



1 round

GFP+ LTC-IC 9 days post-transduction

3 rounds

Fig 14 A

### Vsv-G, RD114 AND RD114-VSV-G CHIMERIA ENVELOPE PROTEINS

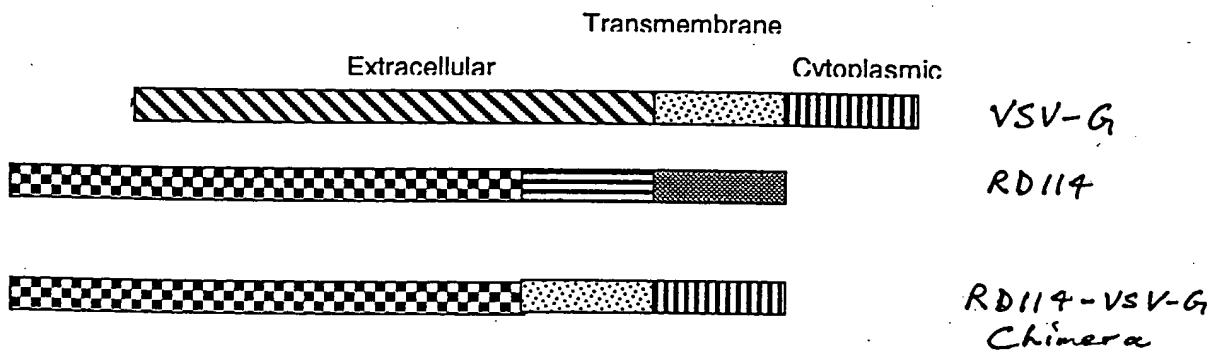


Fig 14 B

### Titers of RD114-pseudotyped HIV-1 vectors in HT1080

Envelopes	IU/ml
VSV G	3.5x10e6
Rabies virus G	1.6x10e6
RD114WT env	1.5x10e5
RD114E env	3.8x10e4

Fig 15A

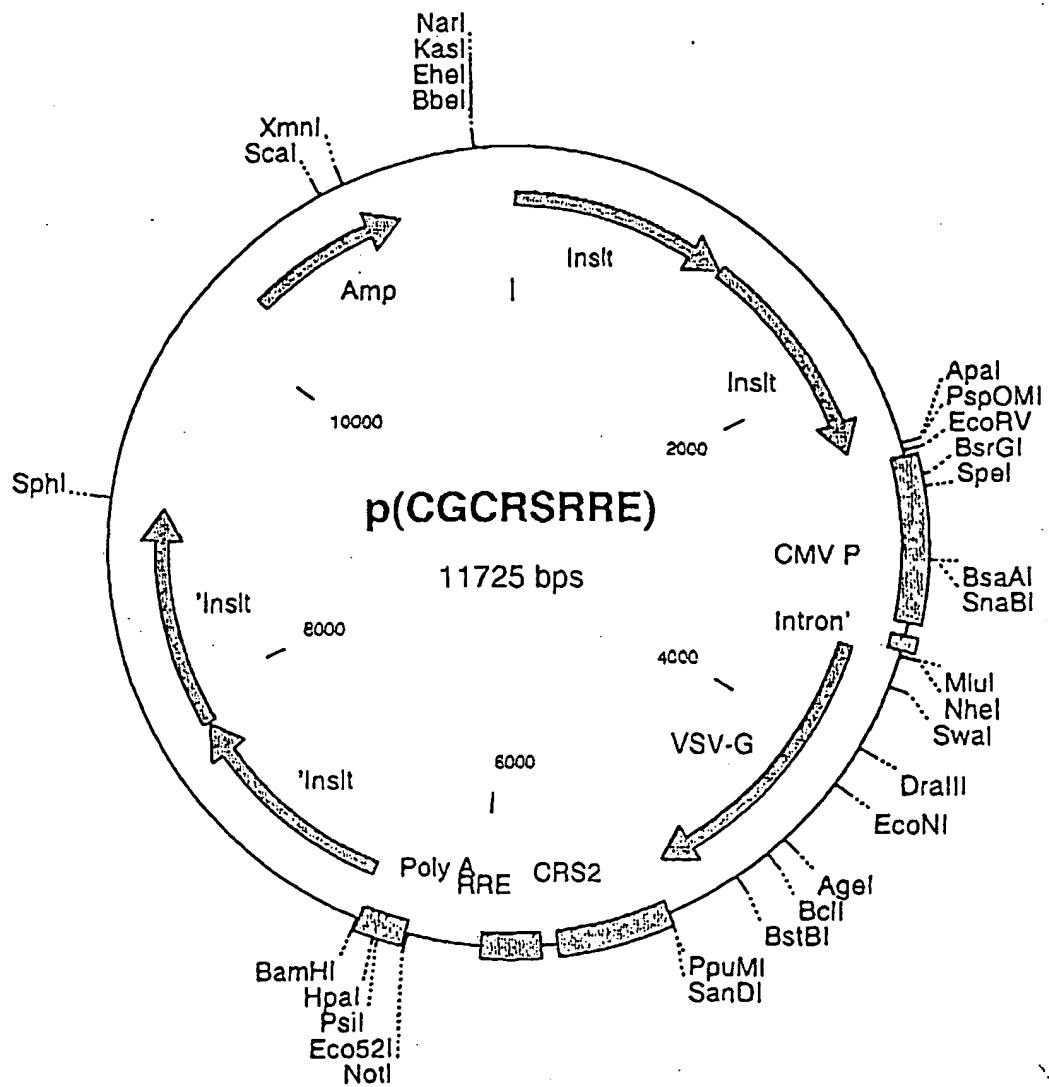


Fig 15B

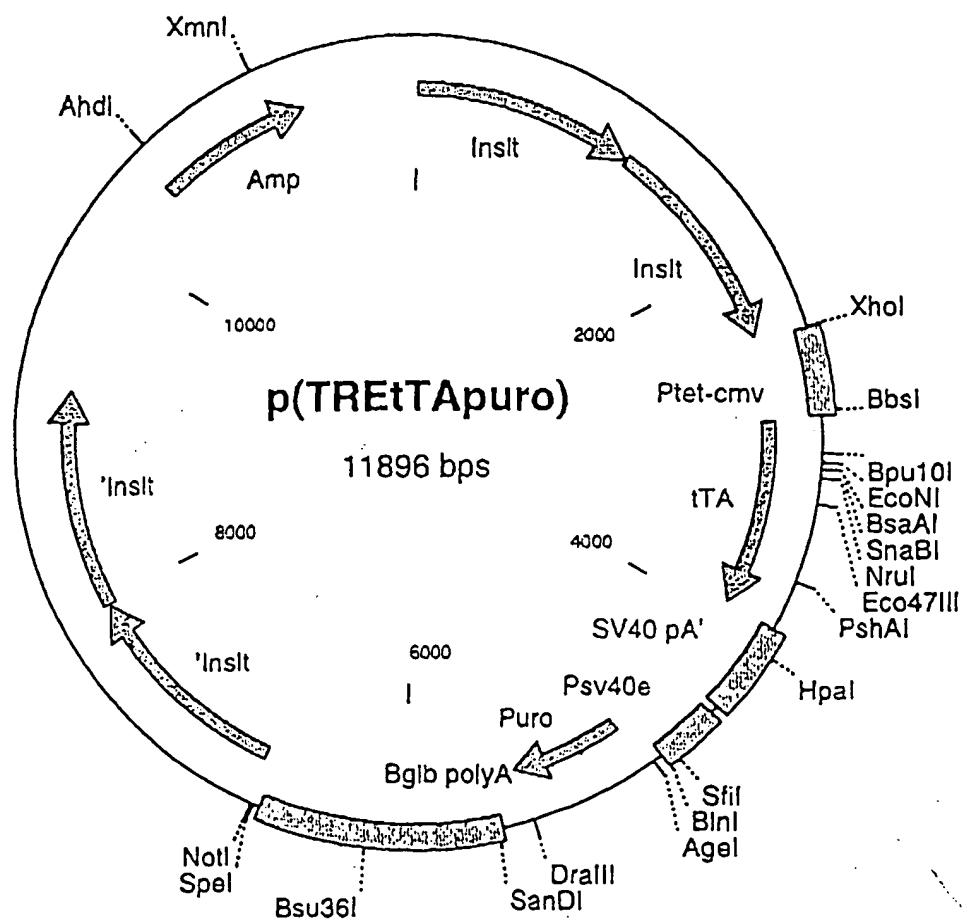


Fig 15C

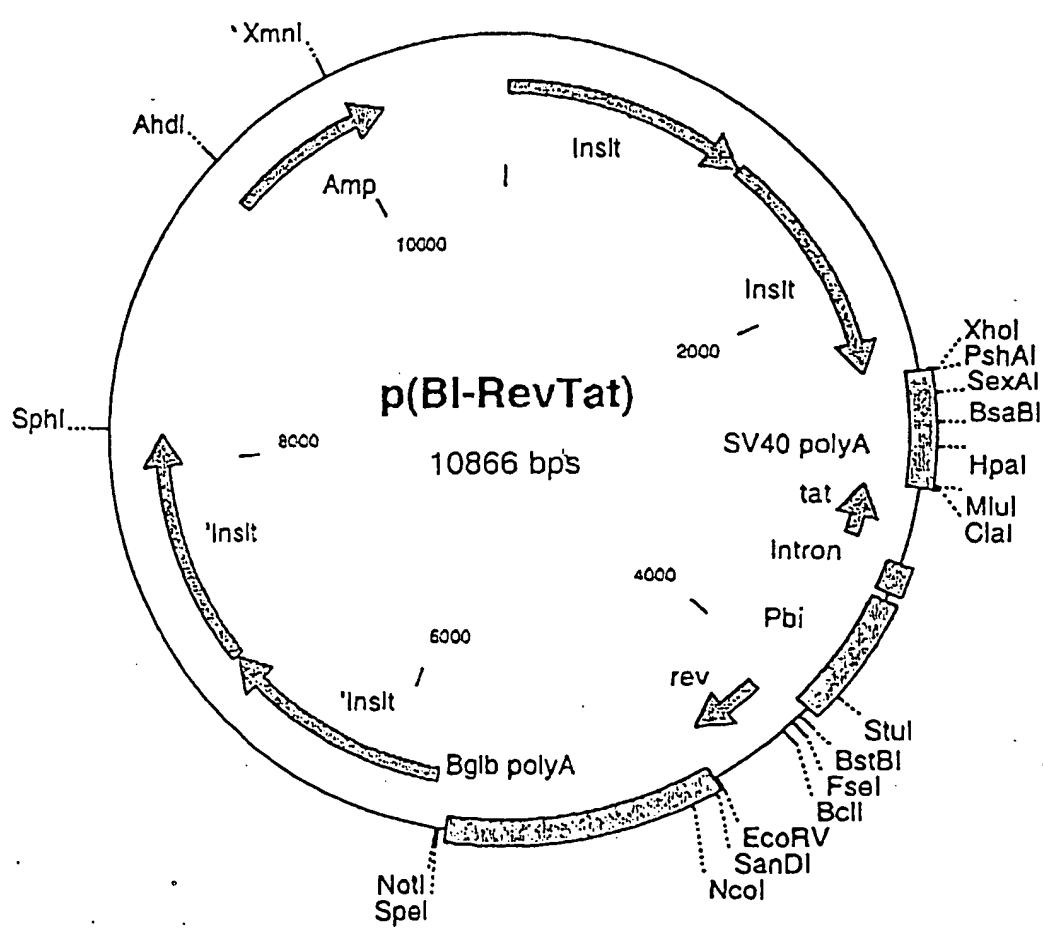


Fig 15 D

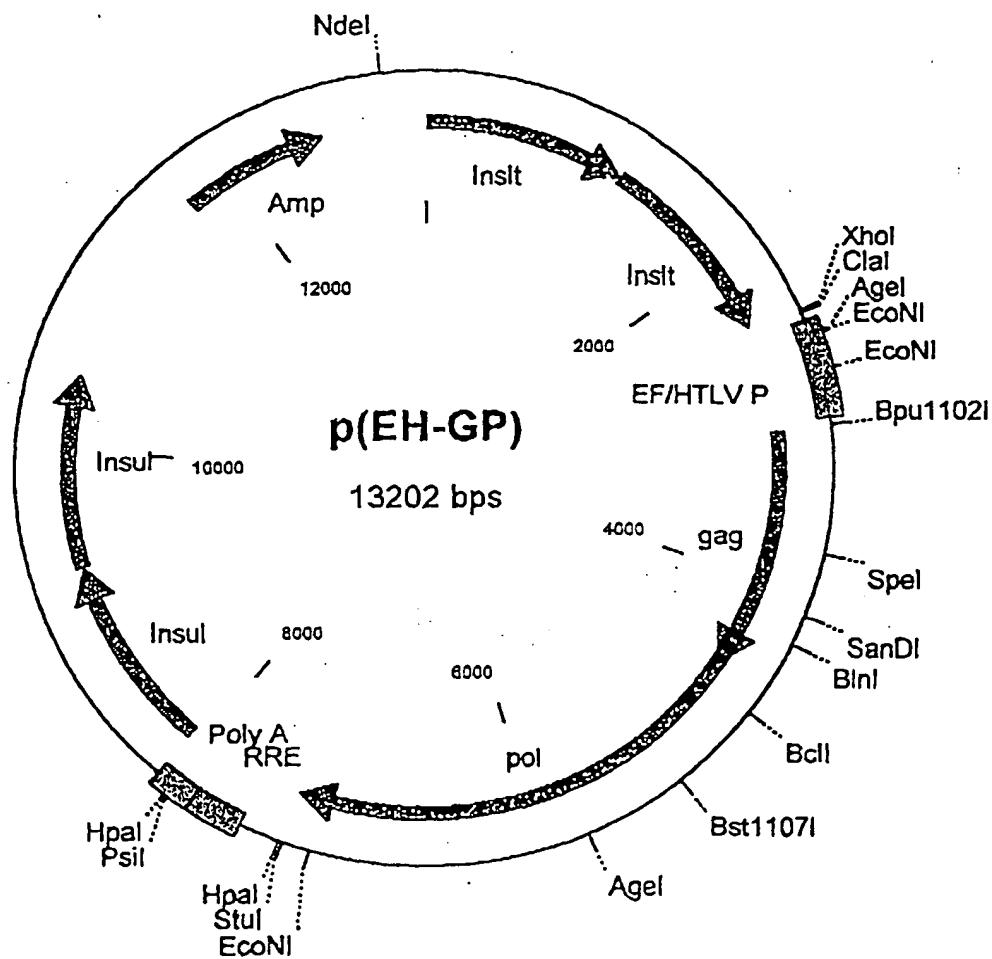
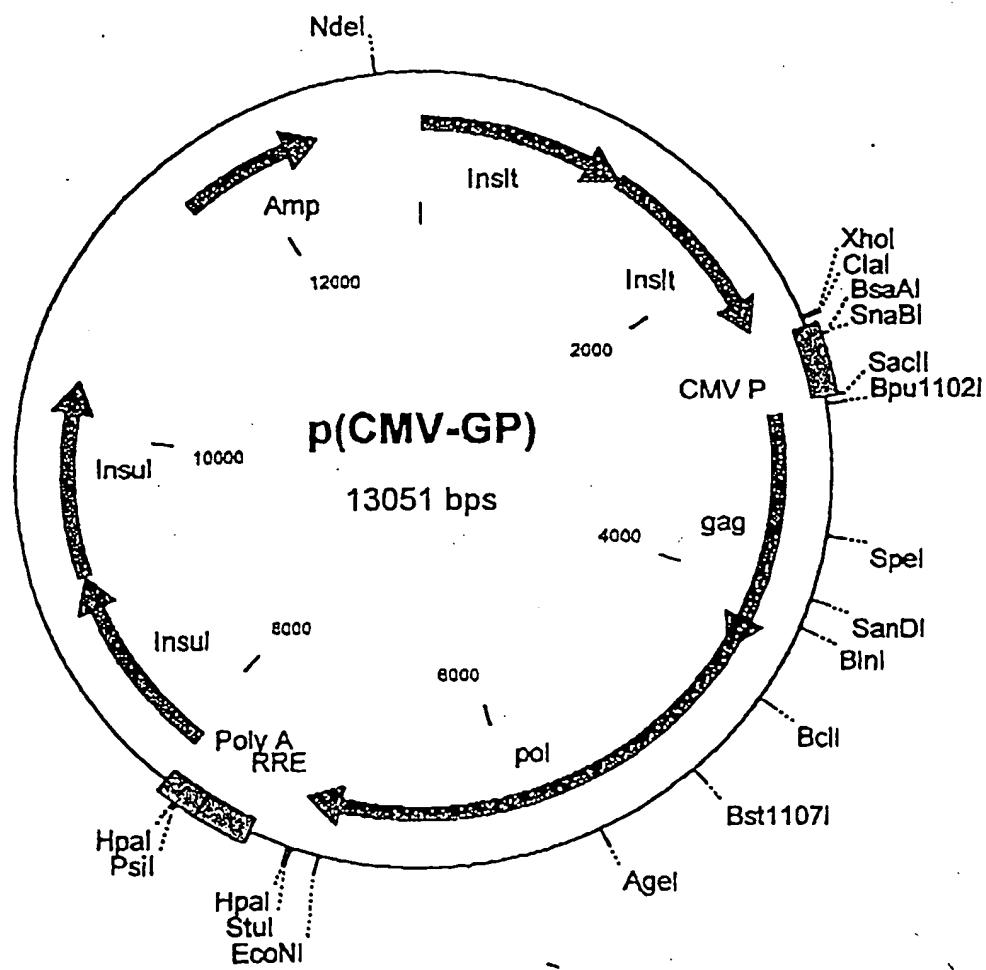


Fig 15E



## Rev dependent VSV-G constructs

Fig 15

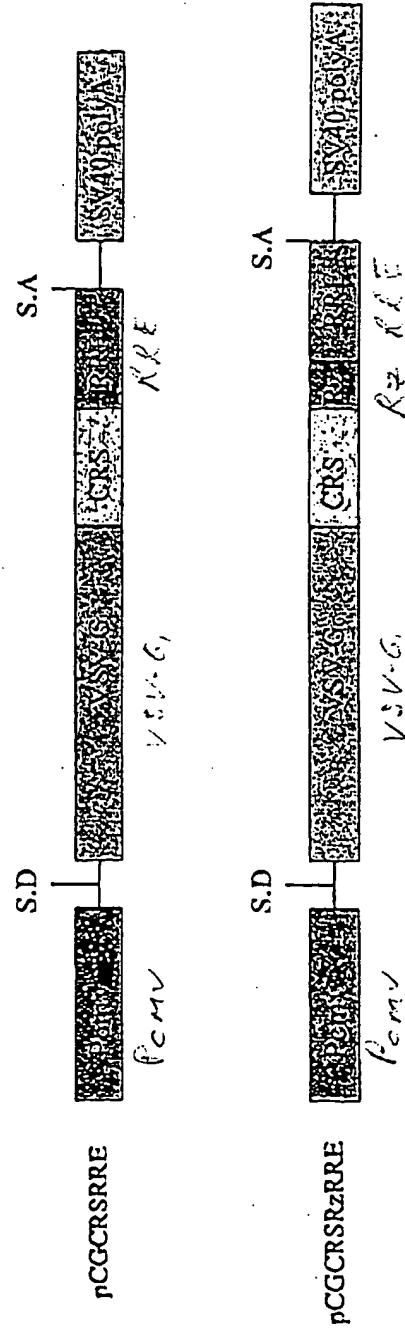


Figure 2

# Yield of pN1(cPT)GFP Vectors per Cell Factory before and after Concentration in HeLa-tat Cells.

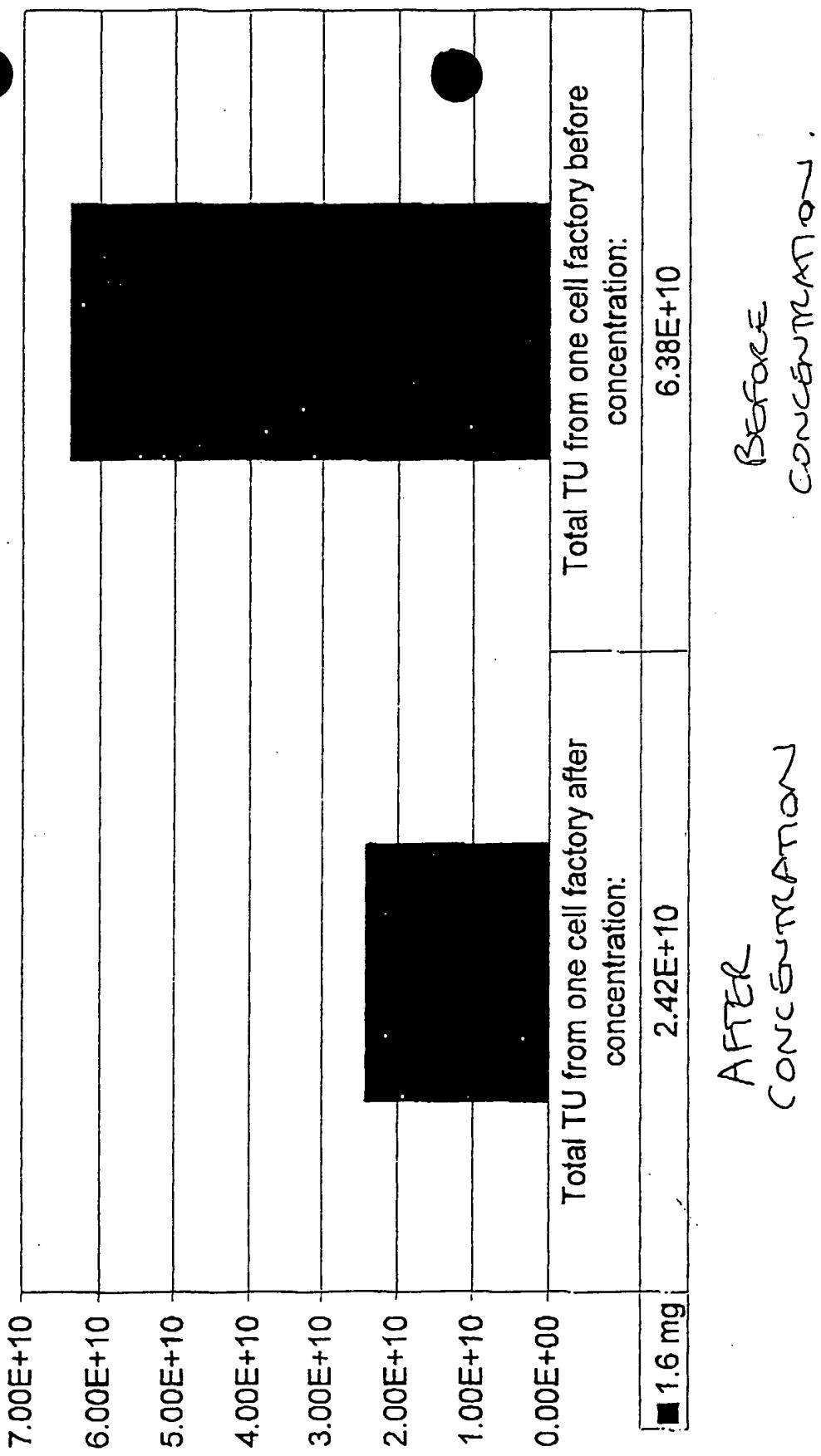


Fig 17

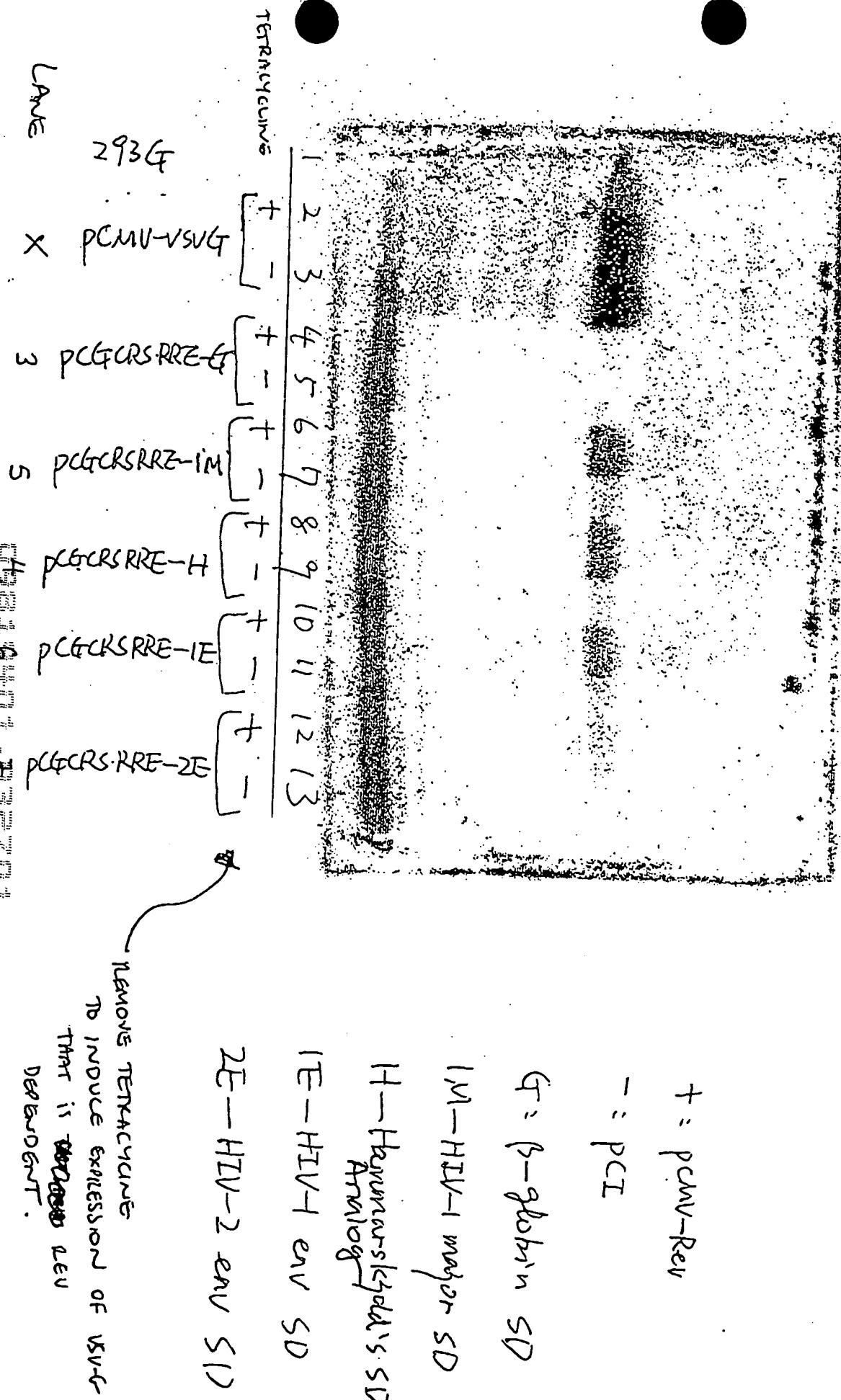


Fig 18

## Influence of the Buffer on Vector Recovery after Storage for 3-5 Weeks at Different Temperatures

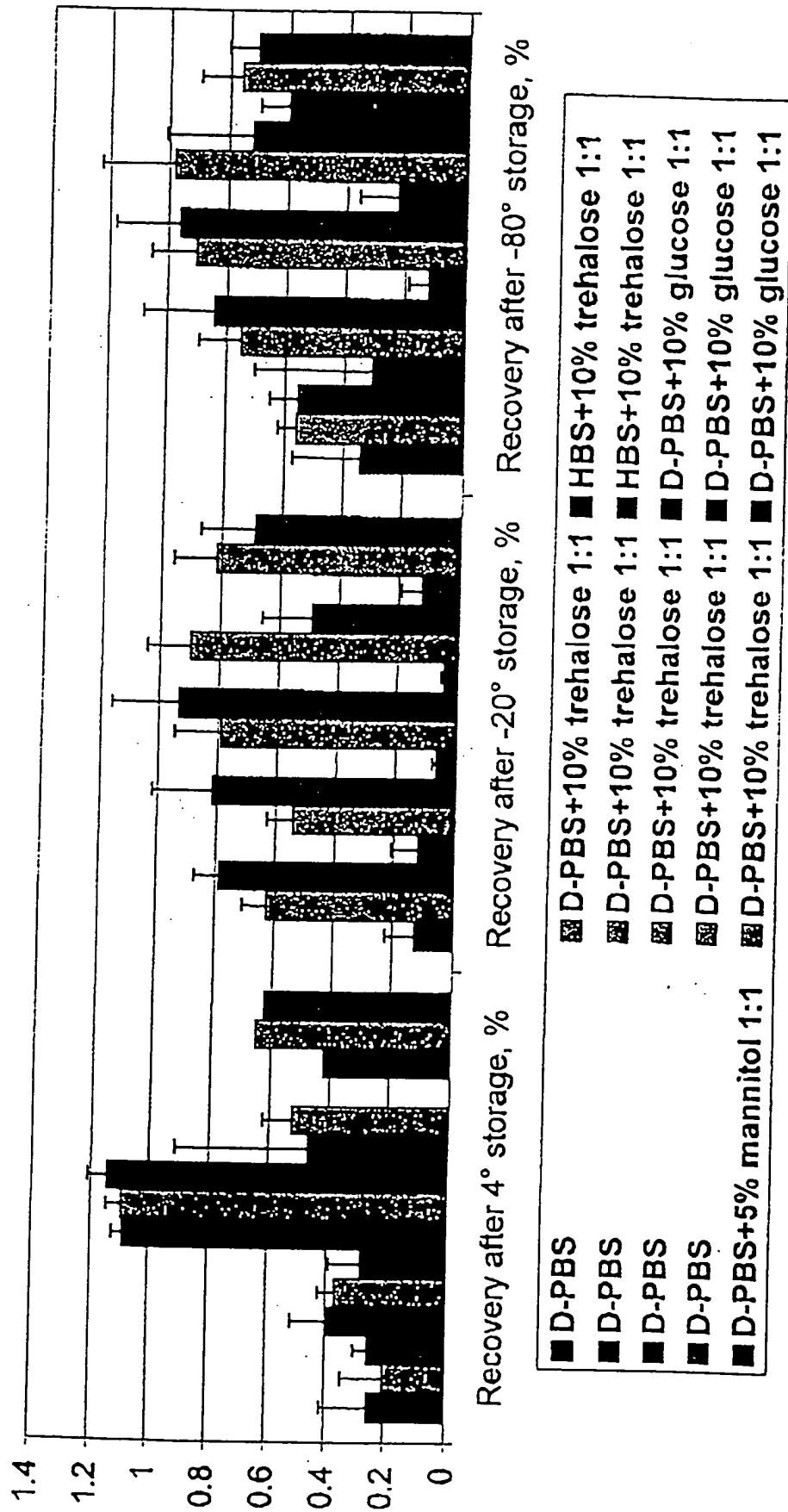


Figure 19

